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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1511)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	online	Registration Number	
Center	Home	Date	3/01/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–राह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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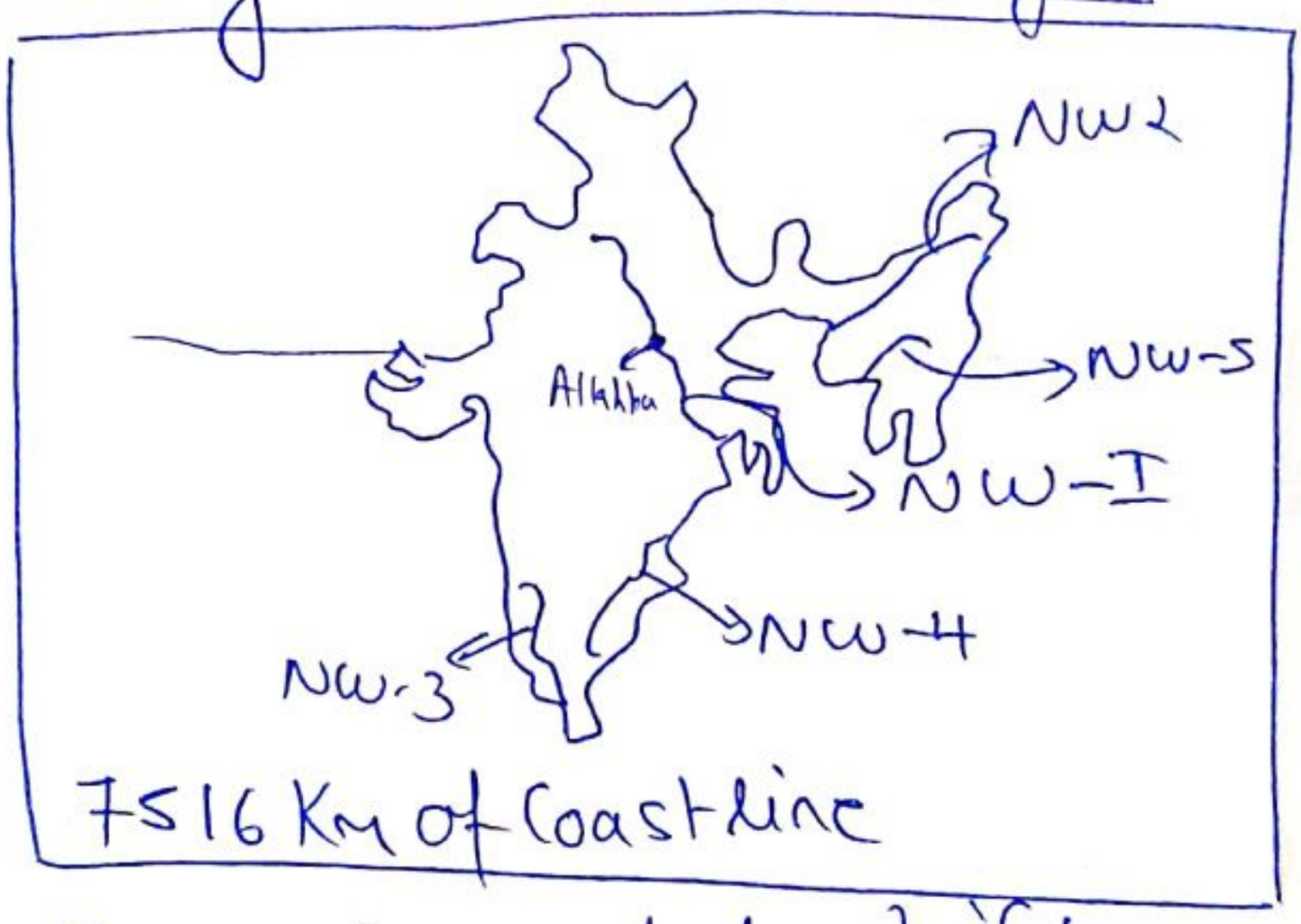
1. Despite a vast coast line and a number of waterways, why has India not been able to achieve its potential in bringing a significant modal shift from rail and road to waterways? (150 words) 10

विस्तृत तट रेखा और अनेक जलमार्गों के बावजूद, भारत रेल और सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली से जलमार्गों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रणालीगत परिवर्तन (मोडल शिफ्ट) करने हेतु अपनी क्षमता को सार्थक करने में क्यों असमर्थ रहा है?

The cumulative freight & passenger transport from waterways is less than 2% inspite of central govt. announcing 106 waterways



Challenges in modal shift

① lack of last mile connectivity due to unavailability of port and road infrastructure.

② lack of dredging operations, resulting in reduced depth. For eg

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Jal shakti ministry → NW-I only 40% available for transport.

③ Reduced investment in technology and development of steamers and ships.

④ Availability of skilled workforce in rail & roadways but not in waterways

⑤ Seasonal variation in depth of rivers and cyclones in sea due to climate changes. (for eg Bihar floods, Tauktae)

Steps taken
- → Sagar mala pariyojana
- → Multi-modal connectivity operations
- → National roadmap for inland waterways
- → Port authority bill to improve infrastructure

According to NITI Ayog, if waterways is improved, then the logistic cost of India could come down from 14% to more 8%.

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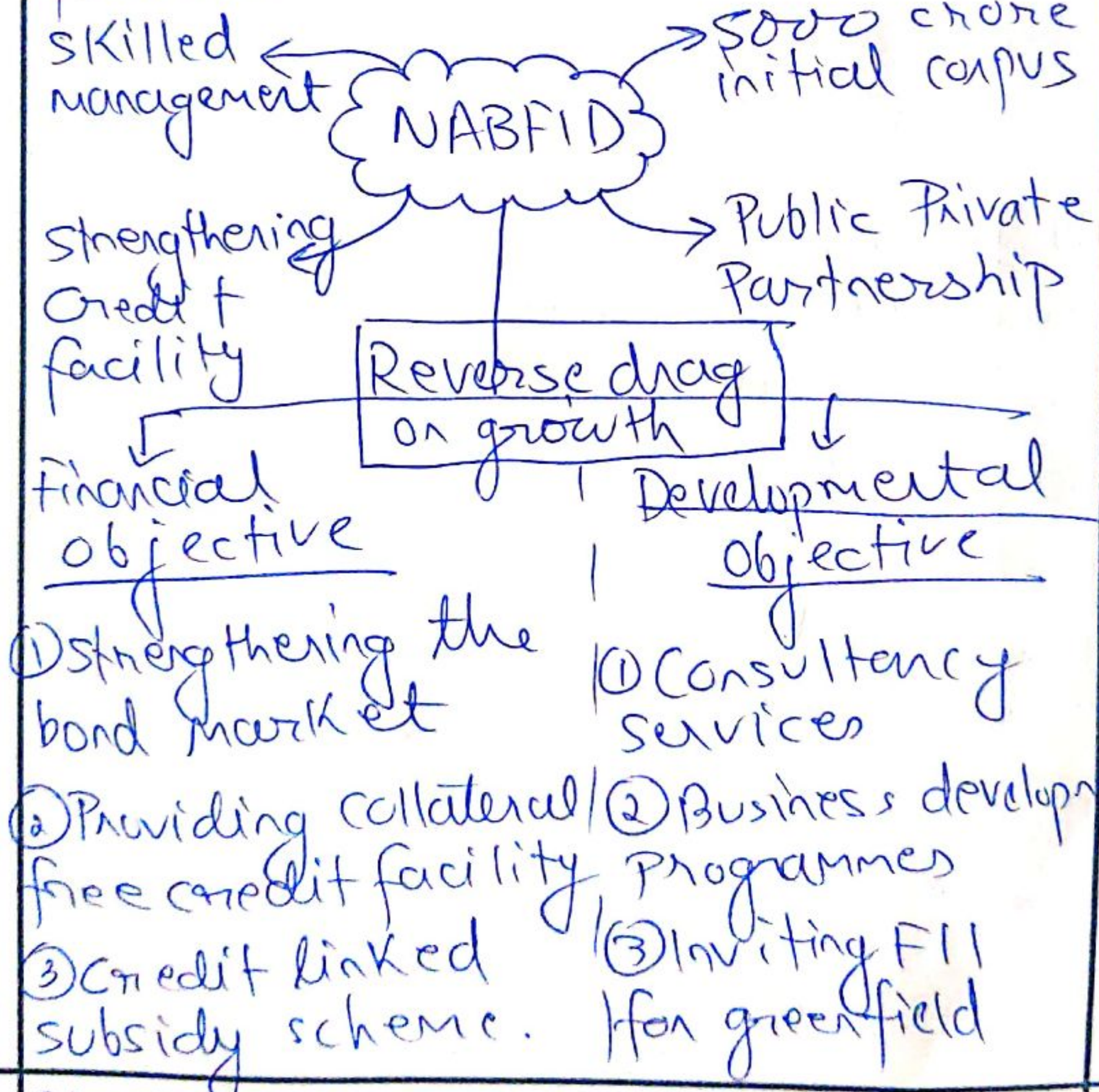
2. The move to establish a National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development, to reverse the drag on India's growth potential will have its own set of challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की संवृद्धि क्षमता संबंधी अवरोधों को व्युत्क्रमित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण और विकास बैंक की स्थापना के कदम की अपनी स्वाभाविक चुनौतियां होंगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the parliament passed the NABFID bill, thereby institutionalising developmental financial institutions.



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Financial developmental

(4) Funding various invits, REITS investments.
(5) Supporting the monetisation plan
(4) Re-engineering the MSME market

Reversing Drag

(1) Help with flow of the credit
(2) Strengthening bond market
(3) Consultancy services.

Challenges

(1) The fund estabalished (50000 cr) is very small to bring in substantial changes.
(2) lack of private sector participation
(3) Convoluted laws in the bond and share market
(4) Risk averse nature of banks.

Hence NABFID initial corpus should be substantially strengthened with incentives to private companies for maximum output.

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3. Highlighting the issues related to the current fertilizer subsidy regime in India, discuss the need for reforms in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में वर्तमान उर्वरक सब्सिडी व्यवस्था मे संबंधित मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संदर्भ मे सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Japan has taken India to WTO for its trade distorting practices in agriculture in form of input fertilizer subsidy

Issues in current fertilizer subsidy regime

① Heavily dominated by urea which is under control of govt.

② large scale diversion of fertilizers in black market which is subsidised by govt.

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③ failure of nutrient based subsidy regime
④ Groundwater pollution & Eutrophication due to excessive use of fertilizer
⑤ Failure to achieve land degradation neutrality due to faulty use of fertilizer.

Need for Reforms

① Adequate utilisation of fertilizer using soil health card
② diversifying supply chain and production technique (eg Haber process should be modified)
③ Biometric authorisation through POS for reducing leakages as well as using neem coat urea
④ Promotion of SMART Agriculture

According to CMIE, fertilizer regime should be rationalised for reaching SDG-14

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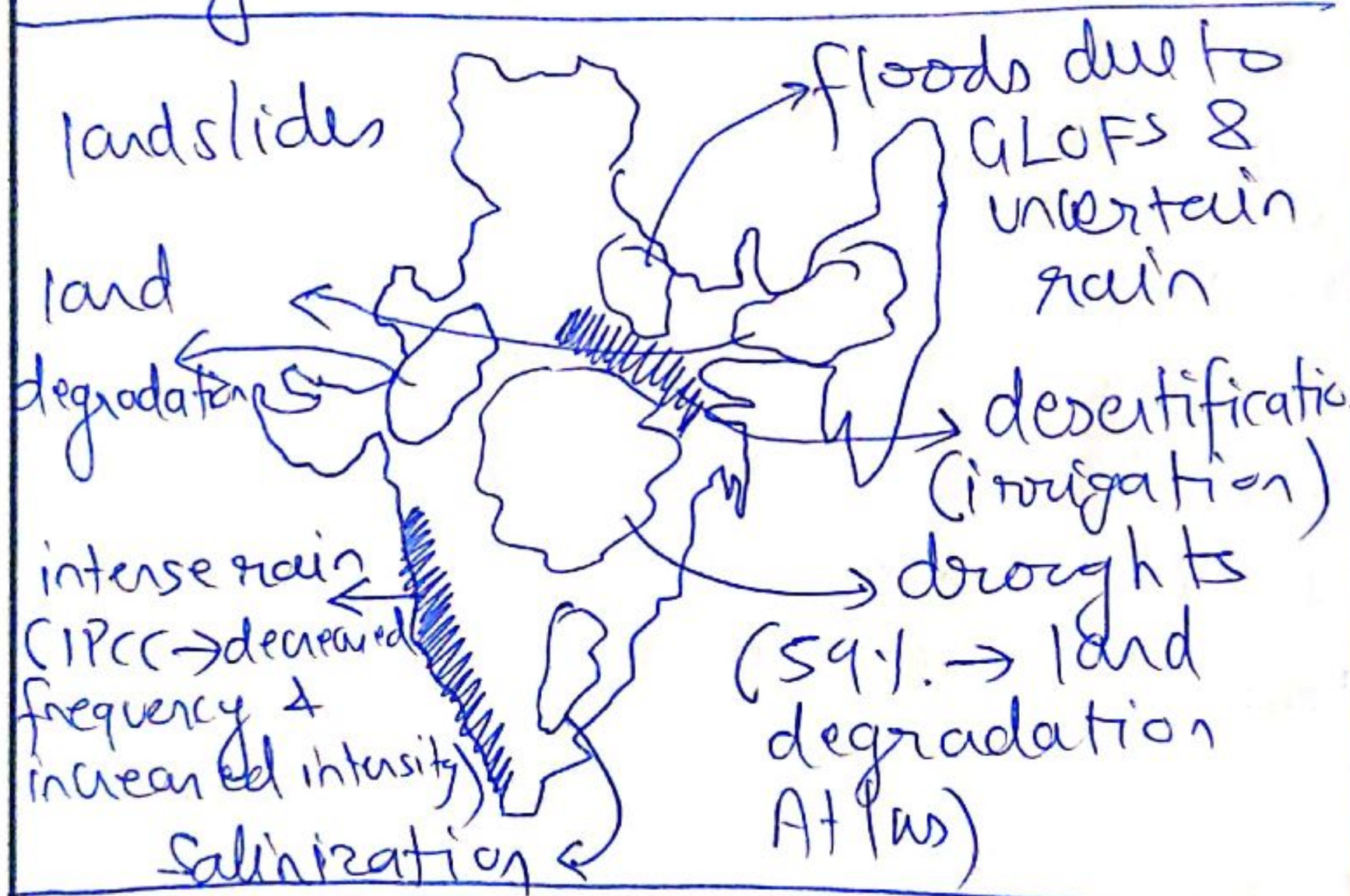
4. Identifying the need for a climate resilient agriculture in India, discuss how it can be achieved. (150 words) 10

भारत में जलवायु प्रत्यास्थ कृषि की आवश्यकता की पहचान करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसे कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

According to IPCC 6th Assesment report, the Indian subcontinent region is one of the most vulnerable spaces due to climate change



~~Needy~~ Climate resilient agriculture refers to adaption procedure undertaken to bridge the mismatch between traditional climate & the onset of climate change.

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Need
① Rising sea levels resulting in salinisation of subsurface soil
② Soil erosion due to increased floods & rain
③ land degradation due to increased number of heat waves
④ Changing monsoon pattern due to change in global heat distribution.

Measures
① Adapting best practices like Koraput wetland farming
② Stalling climate change by following panchamrit principles undertaken in glasgow
③ Modern methods of farming like ① vertical farming ② micro-irrigation
④ utilisation of HYV seeds which are climate reselient → inventing more in R & D

Climate change is reality and hence agriculture must adopt to it

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5. Mega Food Parks (MFPs) were considered to be a gamechanger for the food processing sector in India, but their progress remains stunted. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

मेगा फूड पार्कों (MFPs) को भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण (गेमचेंजर) समझा गया था, लेकिन उनकी प्रगति अभी भी अवरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana, food processing sector would be promoted in order to get more remunerative prices by value addition.

Mega food parks → Food Processing

① Economics of Scale
② larger investment in community based technical services which will help large number of industry
For eg grain cutter → sugarcane, wheat, rice.
③ better connectivity with markets resulting in reduced logistical cost
④ Improves both forward as well as backward linkages thereby

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optimising the performance.

Challenges

① lack of skilled Professional due to unavailaibility of courses, and universities.

② behaviour of Indians who prefer fresh over packaged food

③ Inverted duty structure.

④ Convoluted labour laws resulting in ~~st~~ strikes and lower productivity

⑤ lack of investment from private sector.

way forward

- → using national skill mission, provide neccesary skills
- → investment in Research & development
- → PLI scheme
- → increased flow of credit

Niti @75 proposed that robust food processing sector would reduce rural indebtedness & promote agriculture modernisation

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6. Give an account of the challenges associated with rapidly increasing biomedical waste in India. Also, state the key features of the Bio-medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में तीव्रता से बढ़ रहे जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट मे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (संशोधन) नियम, 2018 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Due to COVID-19, the medical waste generated increased to 2 lakh tonnes per day.

Biomedical waste refers to the waste generated during treatment, diagnosis and protective equipment.

Challenges Associated

① Due to low capacity of handling, large amount of medical waste end up in the street

- spread of virus
- Breeding ground of new virus
- contamination of water, land & air.

② Highly harmful for the flora and fauna. If it interacts with

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animals it may lead to new zoonotic diseases.

③ may promote and prolong pandemics

Biomedical waste Rules

① banning of chlorinated bags
② Four fold clarification of Biomedical waste for better Segregation & non cross contamination
③ treatment of Biomedical waste at source in accordance of WHO mandated rules.
④ Responsibility of treatment to producer of waste.

Benefits → Reduce waste
→ proper disposal
→ Penal actions for defiance.

Biomedical waste is extremely harmful & therefore must be properly disposed keeping in mind "One Health"

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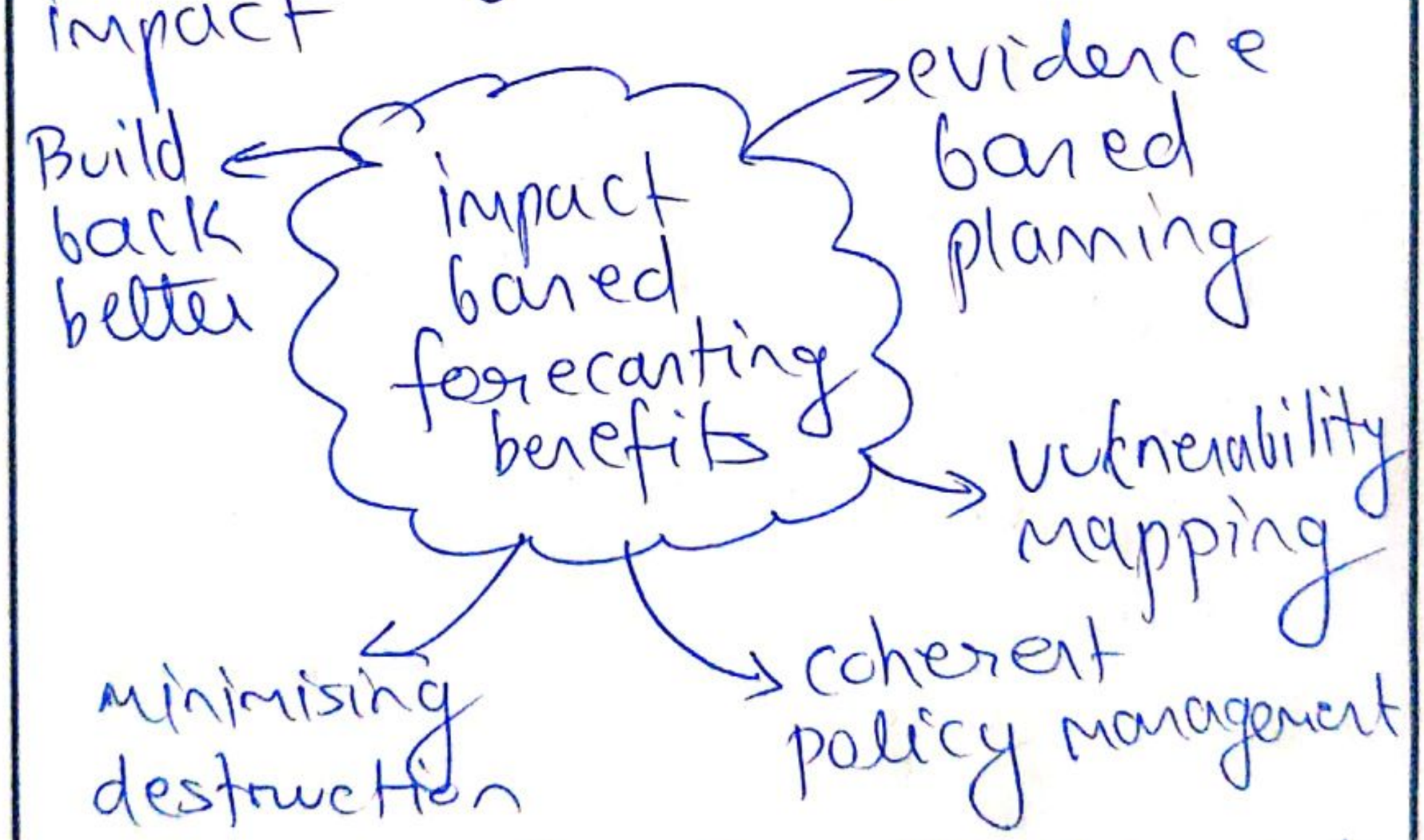
7. What do you understand by impact based forecasting in disaster management? How can such forecasting strengthen the disaster management preparedness? (150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन में प्रभाव आधारित पूर्वानुमान मे आप क्या समझते हैं? ऐसा पूर्वानुमान आपदा प्रबंधन की तैयारियों को कैसे मजबूत कर सकता है?

NDMA defines impact based forecasting as not only forecasting the onslaught of disaster but also the destruction that it would cause - enviormentally, economically, on life on its impact



Strengthen disaster Management Preparedness

① Resources can be optimally allocated in more vulnerable areas.

② Minimisation of destruction as the path of it can be cleared prior to impact.

③ evidence based policy making holistically covering the areas

④ Capacity development

Challenges
- → very costly
- → lack of skilled manpower & technology
- → More investment on mitigation
- → silo based approach of disaster management.

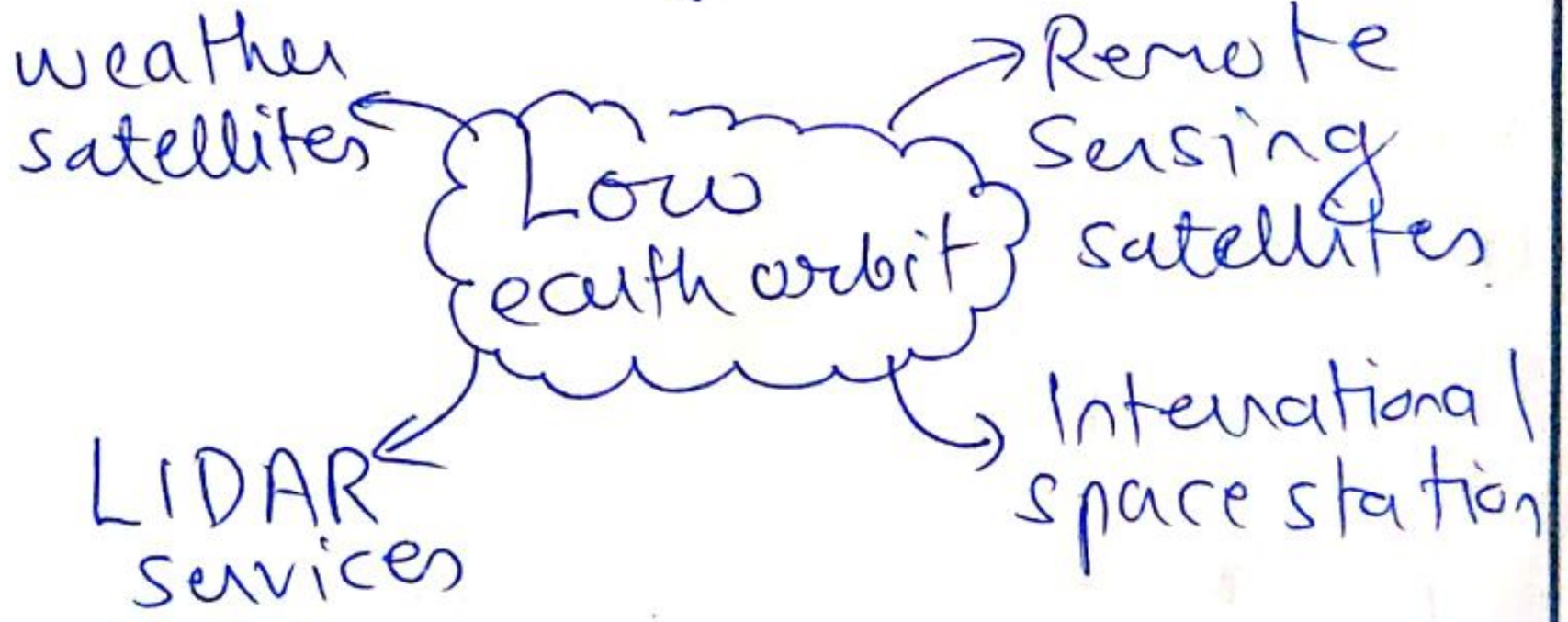
Disaster management in India must transform from reactive to a proactive approach following Sendai framework. Impact based forecasting is a step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Low Earth Orbit is becoming increasingly crowded as countries race to launch satellites into space. Highlighting the associated issues, discuss international efforts taken in this regard. (150 words) 10

देशों द्वारा अंतरिक्ष में उपग्रहों को प्रक्षेपित करने की बढ़ती होड़ से निम्न भू-कक्षा में इनका संकेंद्रण बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इससे संबंधित मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संबंध में किए गए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Low earth orbit refers to the distance of around 2000Km from the surface of earth where countries place their satellites in an orbital path having orbital velocity.



Issues

① Lighting up of the night sky resulting in reduced capability of astronomy

② Increased space junk increases the possibility of Kessler's

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Syndrome.

(3) Makes placement of new satellites harder.

(4) Since it is first come first serve, it benefits the developed countries.

International Efforts

(1) NETRA mission of India to defect satellites which are harmful for Indian satellites.

(2) Japan → Space cleaner a satellite which constricts space junk in a net & forces it to re-enter earths atmosphere (burn)

(3) EU satellites have inbuilt booster to de-orbit satellites after they have completed their life cycle

(4) ~~Earth is a c~~ Space is a common heritage of mankind & hence must be sustainbly used for a productive future of all.

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9. Enumerating the existing measures to counter bio-terrorism in India, highlight the need for a bio-terrorism law. (150 words) 10

भारत में जैव-आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए मौजूदा उपायों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, एक जैव-आतंकवाद कानून की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Bio-terrorism is defined as the deliberate use of pathogenic strain of virus, bacteria, fungus etc to cause widespread indiscriminate loss of human lives with an aim to accomplish religious, social political objective.

Existing Measures

① NDMA 2005 act to curb the spread of pandemics.

② Epidemic disease Act 1897 used by state govt for enforcing lockdown

③ Integrated disease Surveillance programme for stalling the spread of communicable disease

④ ICMR, National Center for disease

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Control to monitor the genomic sequence

(5) CDSO for drug trial Permission

Lacunaes

(1) lack of dedicated cadre

(2) Laws are old and not equipped to deal with modern threats.

(3) lack of investment in R&D creating technological deficit

(4) lack of integrated Command Center for co-ordination.

Need for Bio terrorism law

(1) To create a proactive approach to bio-terrorism tackling.

(2) Create structural & institutional bodies with neccesary mandate

(3) dedicated cadres and allocation of responsibilities

(4) Bio-terrorism is a new form of Hybrid warfare that hollows a nation from within & curbs its retaliatory measures

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10. Discuss the potential of "Integrated Law Enforcement Centres" and "Smart Walls" on India's border areas to address the prevailing security challenges. (150 words) 10

मौजूदा सुरक्षा चुनौतियों मे निपटने के लिए भारत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में "एकीकृत कानून प्रवर्तन केंद्रों" और "स्मार्ट वॉल" की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian border is almost 15000km in length with a large strech undemarcated & unmanned resulting in

① cross border terrorism
② Drug & Human trafficking
③ Smuggling

Integrated law Enforcement Center

① will aid border force as well as civilian police to effectively curb anti-national activities in border villages.
② Intelligence sharing & more robust response.
③ Help in tackling newer forms

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infiltration like drone or UAV based
(4) will aid the border force to carry out search, seizure and arrest on suspicious elements.

Smart walls: utilising the latest ICT technologies like
(1) Infrared (2) drones (3) LIDAR
(4) Laser lights
to effectively man the border using minimum human presence
→ More responsive & robust
→ also help in detecting new forms of drones, UAV which is not visible to human eye
→ reduce expenditure cost in the long run
→ Lives of soldiers may be saved

with the growing threat of state sponsored terrorism from pakistan and insurgency in North East modern methods of border management are need of hour.

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11. Farm loan waivers are neither adequate nor recommended for promoting sustained agricultural growth. Analyse. (250 words) 15
सतत कृषि विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृषि ऋण माफी न तो पर्याप्त है और न ही अनुशंसित। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the past 5 years, roughly 3 lakh crore worth of farm loans have been waived off accounting for 2.5% of GDP (SBI Report)

Farm loan waivers & Sustained agriculture growth

(1) Not adequate not reccomended

(a) Instead of creation of tangible infrastructures, money is wasted off in populist measures.

(b) lack of capital creation in form
- mechanization (only 40%)
- improved irrigation (only 65%)
- e-agriculture & extension service not provided

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(c) According to Economic Survey 2019, frequent farmer waivers create behavioural changes

promotes risky behaviour

dishonours the honest farmers.

(d) less capital for investment in modern techniques like
① vertical farming
② sprinkler & micro irrigation.

(e) No investment in research & development (ES-19, only 1% of agricultural GDP)

Positives

(a) Reduces financial burden from farmers (NSSO → farmer average → 74000 loan)

(b) Ensures food security in country

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(c) Constitutional ideals under 41, 42 article & art 21 – Right to life upholded.

(d) Reduces farmer suicides (more than 600000 farmer died from 1995 - 2019 (NCRB))

inspite of above positives, the negative of farm loan waivers outweigh & hence the system must be rationalised

① More investment in targetted welfare programme like PM-Kaishi Sinchayee, MGNREGA.

② More procurement under MSP (Shanta Kumar Committee)

③ Agriculture extension < MKisan, KVK expansion

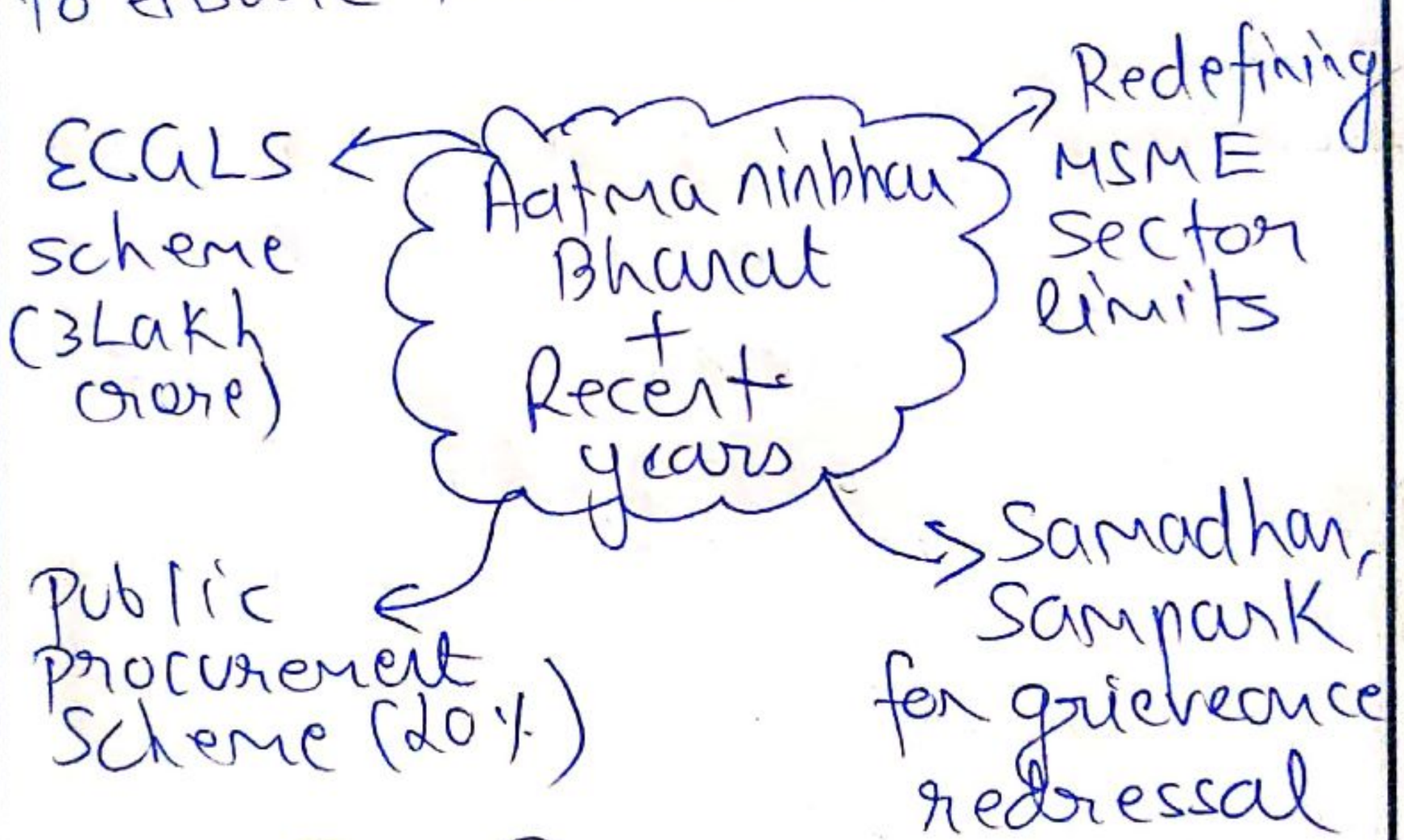
④ ICT technology development (Bhuvan (ISRO), e-sugu, enam portal)

Hence a permanent solution to farmer problem is there empowerment and more remunerative prices.

12. A number of initiatives in recent years have focussed on the MSME sector. Why is there a need to focus on this sector? Also, identify the measures taken by the government and further scope of action. (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में अनेक पहलों ने MSME क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। इस क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है? साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और आगे की कार्रवाई के दायरे की पहचान कीजिए।

Recently during the COVID-19 pandemic, under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat yojana substantial investment was done in MSME to ensure their resillience



Need for focus

① Responsible for 45% of total industrial output. Hence its health directly corresponds to

industrial Sector health.

(2) 40% of export from India, hence important for forex reserves.

(3) Source of Employment to around 113 million people in rural villages (cottage industry)

(4) woman empowerement through self Help groups & employment creation.

(5) Absorbs the disguised employment from agriculture thereby increasing agriculture productivity.

measures take

→ Compulsory public procurement for CPSE (20%) and all contracts under 200 crore

→ sampark scheme following hub & spoke model for faster repayment

→ psbloan@59 minutes for faster access to credit facility

→ Trade recievables Scheme to monetise the invoices.

→ ECGLS & TLTRO schemes as well as Priority Sector lending

→ udyammitra portal for availing benefits through single window platform.

Further reforms
→ Following UK Sinha committee reccomendation
↳ establish unique aadhar linked id so that duplication for benefits cannot take place
→ sunset clause for avoiding dwarfism (ES-2019)
→ investment in R&D
→ skill development (only 47% worker skilled)

Here a multi-sector approach required for transforming MSME into growth engine of economy

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Skilling the Indian population faces a 3E challenge - Education, Employment and Employability. Discuss. Also suggest interventions required to effectively manage this challenge. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय जनसंख्या को कौशल युक्त बनाने में 3E चुनौतियों, यथा- शिक्षा (एजुकेशन), रोजगार (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) और नियोजनीयता (एम्प्लॉयबिलिटी) का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधन करने के लिए आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, the Indian Skill Report highlighted that only 47% of the graduates are employable

Education

① less stress on vocational and skill based education.

② overall high illiteracy (only 73% → census 2011)

③ Curriculum in accordance with 20th century rather than 21st century → no coding → excessive emphasis on rote learning

Employment (55 crore workforce / 130 cr)

① PLFS 2018-19 highlighted employment of only 36% with

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unemployment of 5.8% (2019-20)

② Jobless growth due to missing middle - labour intensive manufacturing sector.

③ High disguised employment in agriculture.

④ Convoluted labour laws which act as regulatory cholestrol (ES-2019)

Employability - India Skills Report

① large requirement of re-skilling & upskilling (WEF - Future of Job Report)

② Introduction of mechanisation of agriculture & automation of production.

③ Underemployment - due to lack of jobs, highly qualified people doing menial jobs.

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Interventions Required

① Promotion of labour intensive sectors like textile and automobile

② Participation in Global value chain for production of network products (Vietnam → Flying dutch model)

③ Skill development through National skill development cooperation (NSDC) and PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

④ Investment increase in R&D in accordance with National Science & Technology Initiative

⑤ Effect application of National Education Policy 2020

NITI @ 75 highlighted the importance of skills for reaping the demographic dividend & preventing disaster

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14. Despite its importance, agricultural marketing faces various institutional and infrastructural related issues in India. Elaborate. Also, enlist the measures that have been taken in this context. (250 words) 15

अपने महत्व के बावजूद, कृषि विपणन को भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत और अवसंरचना संबंधी मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Agriculture marketting refers to the sale of agricultural Products for fair & remunerative prices

agriculture
- subsistence rather than profit
- 16% of Indian GDP
- 42% of Indian Population
- largest area under cultivation
- dominated by Small & Marginal (85% agricultural Census)

Institutional issues

① lack of Price discovery as it is statutorily mandatory to sell in APMC, Essential Commodity Act

② MSP system highly skewed

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for wheat & rice (Shanta Kumar Committe → only 7% farmers benefit)

③ Skewed procurement and lesser number of warehouses except in punjab & UP (70% procurement)

④ Fertilizer industry favouring intensive agriculture rather than organic which fetch better prices.

Infrastructural Measures

① lack of private Sector invetment (only 14%) in warehouses and cold storages

② High logistic cost (14% of GDP) making perishable items difficult to transport.

③ High food wastage (40%)

④ due to lack of ICT, corruption

in warehousing receipts.
(5) Irrigation limited to only 65% leading to vulnerability exposure to variable monsoons.

Measures taken
(1) National Institute of Climate Resellient Agriculture (NICRA) to train farmers for climate change.
(2) e-NAM under SFAC for better price discovery
(3) formation of 10,000 FPO's for benefitting economies of scale
(4) PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana for food processing & value addition
(5) Organic farming as well PM-Krishi Sichayee yojana

ES-2018 suggest for inclusive growth agriculture market reforms is a must.

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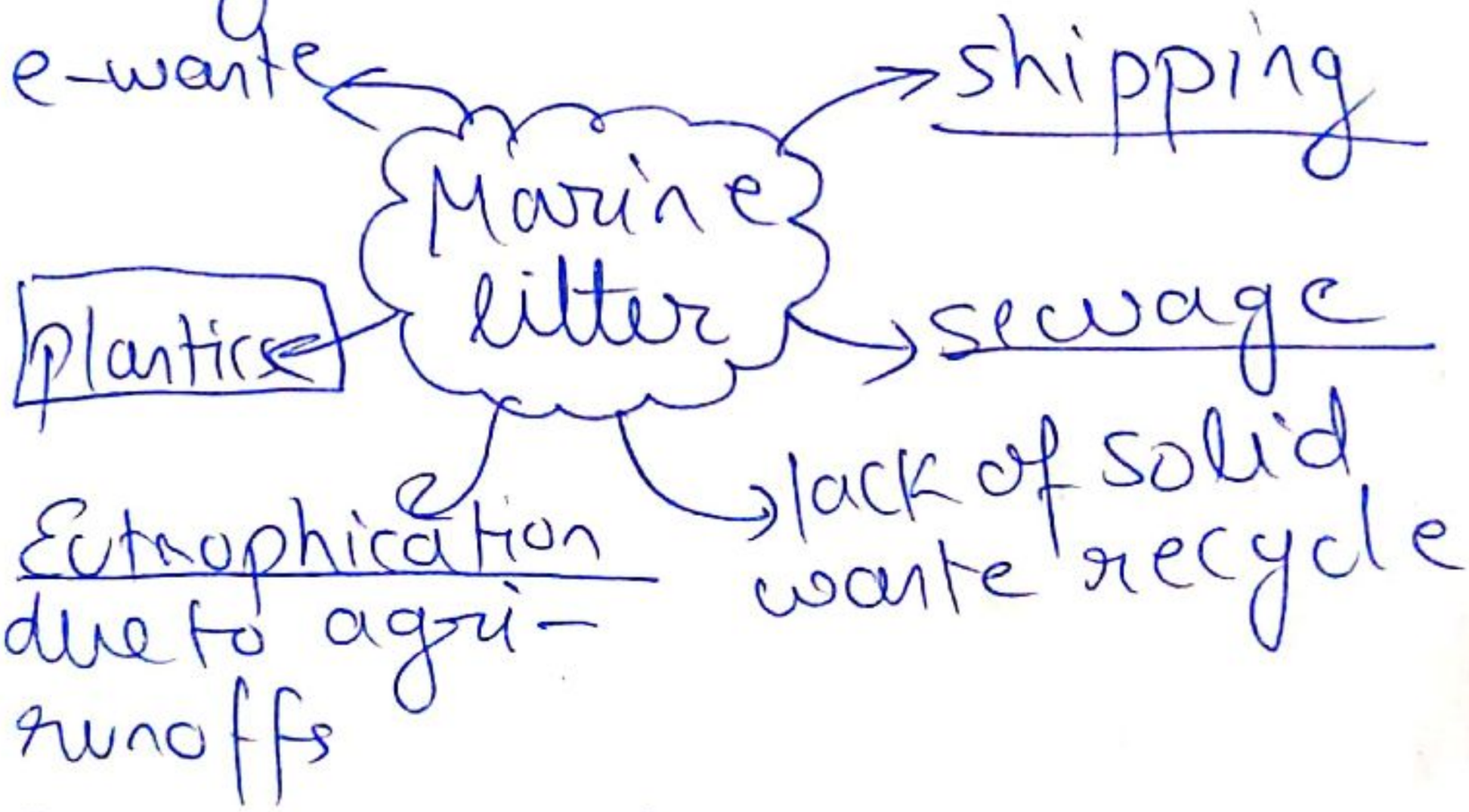
15. Marine litter is not just an environmental issue but poses a socio-economic challenge as well. Discuss. Also, enumerate the initiatives taken by the global community to reduce marine litter. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री कचरा न सिर्फ एक पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है, अपितु यह एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक चुनौती भी खड़ी करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, समुद्री कचरे को कम करने के लिए वैश्विक समुदाय द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently, GloLitter programme highlighted that 8 million tonnes of litter end up in the ocean from the terrestrial ecosystem mainly due to human activity



Enviormental issues

(1) Creation of Hypoxic areas called as dead zones due to increased BOD

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resulting beautiful

② increase of garbage package resulting in blockage of sunlight killing phytoplanktons & coral.

③ Due to Biomagnification, large scale death of marine animals. For eg Northern Right whales

④ Death of marine animals like whaleshark due to choking

⑤ addition of heavy metals like arsenic from E-waste.

Socio-Economic

① destruction of Bioshields like mangrove resulting in increased vulnerability from storms.

② destruction of aquatic habitat resulting in lesser fish catch. FAO SOFIA report highlighted

③ Pollution of coastal areas

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resulting in reduced aesthetic beauty → lesser tourism (Maldive oilspill), washed up plastic waste.

(4) decrease navigation capabilities along coastal water, as marine litter entangles propellers

Measures taken

(1) London & MARPOL convention to reduce plastic waste from ships.

(2) declaration of marine Protected areas.

(3) Unplastic collective & plastic pact. to reduce & recycle plastic waste.

(4) Global organisation like IUCN & WWF spreading awareness.

(5) e-waste & Biomedical Management rules. for circular economy

SDG-15 on life in water must be the central concern while formulating policy

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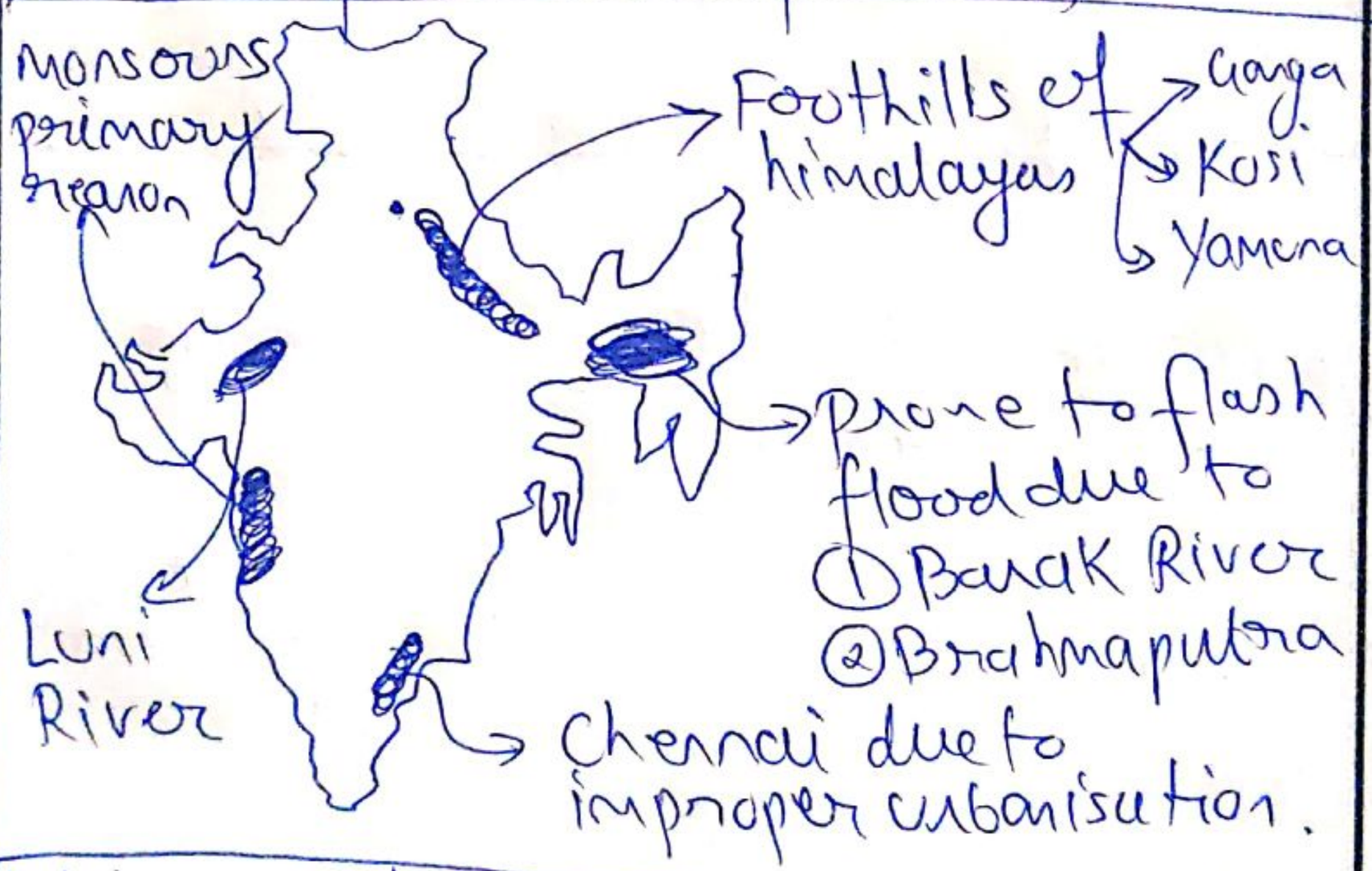
16. Assess India's vulnerability to flash floods and suggest measures for better resilience to flash floods. In this context, also briefly highlight the significance of recently launched Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) operated by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

(250 words) 15

आकस्मिक बाढ़ के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए और इसके प्रति बेहतर लचीलेपन के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में आरंभ की गयी तथा भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) द्वारा संचालित आकस्मिक बाढ़ मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली (FFGS) के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

According to Vulnerability Atlas by NDMA, 14% of the country is prone to floods out of which 25% is prone to flash floods.



Vulnerability

① City based planning rather than Regional planning. For (eg) chennai

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where natural topography results in accumulation

② Population explosion in urban area (> 1% → Census 2011) resulting in
- → slum proliferation
- → choking of drains
- → overstretched municipal resources
- → unplanned concretisation.

③ unpatterned & uncertain Indian monsoons.

④ Restricted predicting capacity of IMD.

Measures for Resillience

① Project National Monsoon Mission to enhance capability of IMD

② Preparation of Master zonal plan for each city

③ Removal of encroachments.

④ NDMA guidelines involving

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Management Information System for better response.

(5) Dredging operations of rivers and clearing drives of drains pre monsoon.

Flash Flood Guidance System

(1) Pre-emptive warning to district authorities regarding occurence of flash floods.

(2) Consultative operations customised for each city for better mitigation measures.

(3) Better accuracy & precision regarding flood forecast.

(4) vulnerability mapping of each inflicted zone for better & appropiate city planning

Instead of reactive, a proactive approach to flood control is setup under FFGS for better response.

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17. Hydrogen based energy production can play a key role in a clean, secure and affordable energy future. In this context, identify the potential and opportunities for utilising hydrogen based technologies. What are the challenges that need to be addressed to fullfill the potential?

(250 words) 15

हाइड्रोजन आधारित ऊर्जा उत्पादन एक स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित और वहनीय ऊर्जा के भविष्य में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, हाइड्रोजन आधारित प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग करने की संभावनाओं और अवसरों की पहचान कीजिए। इस क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए किन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है?

Recently, the union Govt. unveiled the National Hydrogen Roadmap highlighting the use of Hydrogen in economic operations.

Hydrogen
- → Green Hydrogen
- → Pink Hydrogen
- → Blue Hydrogen
- → Grey Hydrogen
- → lightest fuel
- → 2.5 times more effective than Gasoline → High Calorific value
- → Highly combustible → enviormentally non-Hazardous!

Key Role in Clean Secure and Affordable Energy (Potential)

① Easily abundant and renewable

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since it can be produced from water

(2) Its combustion does not create any harmful substances or green house gases

$$H_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{\text{combust}} H_2O + \text{Heat}$$

(3) with proper technology like Fuel cell, nuclear fusion (using tokamak technology) unlimited secure power can be accessed.

(4) Easily transportable and ancillary use in fertilizer industry

opportunities
- → widespread investment for cleaner alternative fuels as ascertained in Glangow Conference
- → India trying to reduce import of oil, thereby alternatively investing in other technology
- → costly Lithium ion batteries and invention of Hydrogen fuel cell.

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Challenges

① Unavailability of internal combustion engines that solely run on Hydrogen.

② H-CNG was not succesful

③ High prices of Hydrogen production as it is mainly derived from electrolysis whose current is procured from fossil fuels.

④ Fusion technology in developmental stage

⑤ Huge lobby of oil industry opposing Hydrogen.

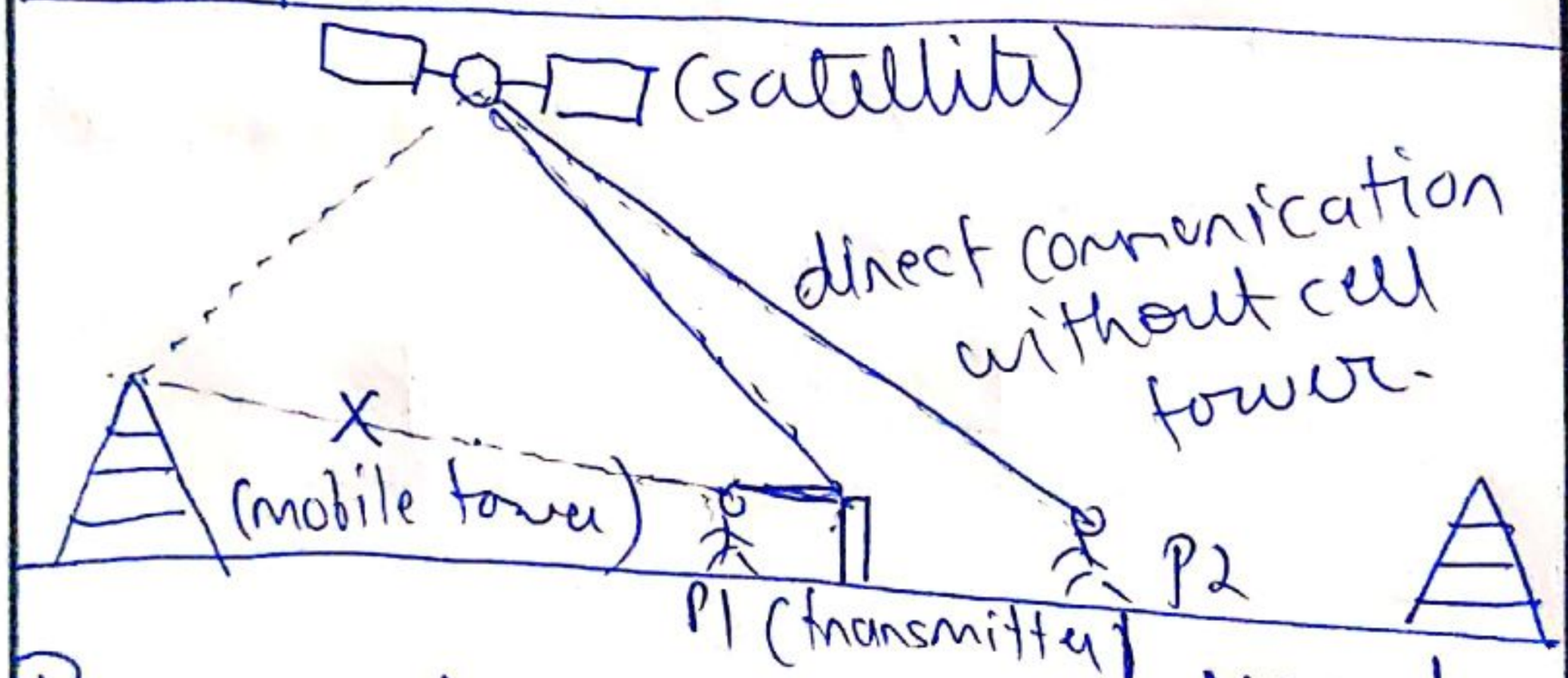
⑥ Risk of explosion as H_2 is very combustible.

In light of above, National Hydrogen Roadmap aims to utilise Green Hydrogen for not making it only ecologically but also economically sustainable.

18. Despite the huge promise of satellite-based internet connectivity, it hasn't gained traction on a significant commercial scale, especially in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

उपग्रह आधारित इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में निहित विशाल संभावना के बावजूद, इसने विशेष रूप से भारत में, वाणिज्यिक पैमाने पर महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित नहीं किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, TRAI introduced the policy for satellite based internet communication, leveraging on Indias space expertise in providing economical and widespread internet Connectivity



Promise of Satellite based internet Connectivity

① Cost of Sending satellites have greatly reduced (6,00,000 $ → 25000 $) (1970s) NASA (2020)

Need

① only 45.7% internet penetration

② Right of way hindering cell tower development

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(2) Large Scale land acquisition of setting up of mobile tower no more required.

(3) Remote places can also be reached (For eg SpaceX → starlink plans to provide universal internet connectivity)

(4) No repair & maintainence cost as in case of mobile towers.

No traction for Commercial Sale

(1) Space based internet Connectivity is still relatively costly (25 $ per GB inplace of 0.2 $)

(2) Excessive use of satellites causes problems for astronomy

(3) Space junk creation which may trigger Kessler syndrome.

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(4) lack of private Sector Participation in technological development

(5) Monsoon weather in India results in blockages of satellite signals.

(6) No regulatory framework or incentives by govt.

Way Forward

(1) Promotion of companies like IN-space to promote private sector in space.

(2) Follow South Korean model of internet governance.

(3) Provide incentives for telecom operators to use satellite based connectivity

Due to paucity of land in India, NITI Ayog suggest that serious consideration should be made for space based internet Connectivity

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19. India's attempts at strengthening its intelligence infrastructure and capabilities have historically been reactive and incremental, rather than holistic and sustainable. Discuss. Also, provide a concrete framework in transforming the country's intelligence capabilities.

(250 words) 15

अपनी आसूचना अवसंरचना और क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के भारत के प्रयास समग्र और स्थायी होने के बजाय ऐतिहासिक रूप से प्रतिक्रियाशील और वृद्धिशील रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश की आसूचना क्षमताओं के रूपांतरण हेतु एक ठोस ढांचा भी प्रदान कीजिए।

The intelligence infrastructure in India follows the broad contours set up by the British & major changes have been brought about as Knee jerk reaction to security incidents.

Reactive & Incremental

① 1968 set up of RAW due to defeat in china war and failure of IB.

② Formation of National Security Council due to reccomendations of Kargil Review Committee

③ NIA after 2008 Mumbai attack

④ POTA → 2002 parliament attack

⑤ NATGRID & CCTNS after

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lack of coherent National policy exposed due to multiple attacks on India.

⑥ IT Act & national Cyber security policy after cyber attacks.

However in certain cases, Indian intelligence infrastructure has been Holistic & sustainable

① CERT-IN under MEITY
② Intermediary rules for regulation of social media
③ National critical Information infrastructure.
④ I4C, Cyber Swatchata Kendra
⑤ Coastal Surveillance Zones.
⑥ Indias inherent NAVIC GPS system for monitoring military activities

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7) Recently released Automatic facial Recognition System.

Concrete framework

1) National Cyber Security Co-ordinator as espoused by NTRO chief for co-ordinating all cyber intelligence.
2) Coastal Marine Police force for securing coastal beaches.
3) One border one force, to remove overlapping jurisdiction.
4) State Security Commissions, to co-ordinate intra and inter state security threats.
5) Increasing the number of cyber professionals to 5,00000 (National Cyber Security Policy)

A robust integrated and autonomous intelligence infrastructure is necessary for protecting Indian sovereignity

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20. In light of the prominent instances of drone attacks by both state and non state actors, assess the challenges and capabilities of India in dealing with such security threats. (250 words) 15

राज्य और गैर-राज्य दोनों अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा ड्रोन हमलों के प्रमुख दृष्टांतों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, ऐसे सुरक्षा खतरों से निपटने में भारत की चुनौतियों और क्षमताओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Recently, there was a drone attack on an army base in Jammu & Kashmir highlighting the vulnerability of India.

Prominent instances
- weapons supply
- drone attack in punjab.
- drug supply across border
- surveillance by terrorist in J&K

Capability of India

① DRDO has come up with various technologies to neutralise drone attacks like
① spoofing
② Net Gun
③ EMP waves.
④ magnetic disorientation

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

② Drone rules recently released by ministry of Civil Aviation to regulate the flying of drones.

③ Enhanced Capacities of police & army through specially formulated trainings.

④ Enhanced intelligence gathering through ① satellite mapping
② LIDAR by reconisance aeroplanes.
④ Flying UAV's using Radar and Sonar.

Challenges

① Very costly equipment thereby increasing burden on tax payers.
② High Maintenance & operations cost.
③ lack of skilled professionals who are adept at flying drones.
④ lack of IT professionals who are trained in manufacturing

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

drones.

(5) Major components are imported thereby increasing the risk of foreign surveillance and tampering

Way forward

(1) Training institute for cyber security professionals for manufacturing

(2) Strengthening & increasing the frequency of satellite mapping

(3) Common minimum framework for integrating various intelligence agency over single platform.

Hence a multi-dimensional, multi pronged, multi-stakeholder approach is required with a robust, adaptable and comprehensive framework for dealing with the emergent threat.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	26/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. (150 words) 10

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is the nodal agency under Ministry of culture for preservation Ancient art and monuments.

ASI
- Alexander Cunningham established it
- Ancient Monuments & Archaeological site Act given it power
- statutory body

Role

① Rehabilitation of old monuments. For ex Taj Mahal

② Re-structuring and Re-enforcing weakened structural integrity. For ex Golconda Fort

③ Exploring new sites. For ex Sinhauli

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(4) Advises government on inclusion of Ancient Monument in UNESCO world heritage site. For ex Ramappa temple

Challenges

(1) Very low budgetary allocation (less than 0.5% of GDP 2021)

(2) Bureaucratic staff instead of field experts. No dedicated cadre

(3) Reccomendations non-binding and even bypassed

(4) Low Research & development, resulting in outdated instruments

Measures

(1) HRIDAY scheme empowering ASI financially for policy implementation

(2) allowed ASI to monetise tickets for tourism

(3) Public-Private partnership in management of monuments.

ASI plays vital role in implementing Article 50 of DPSP.

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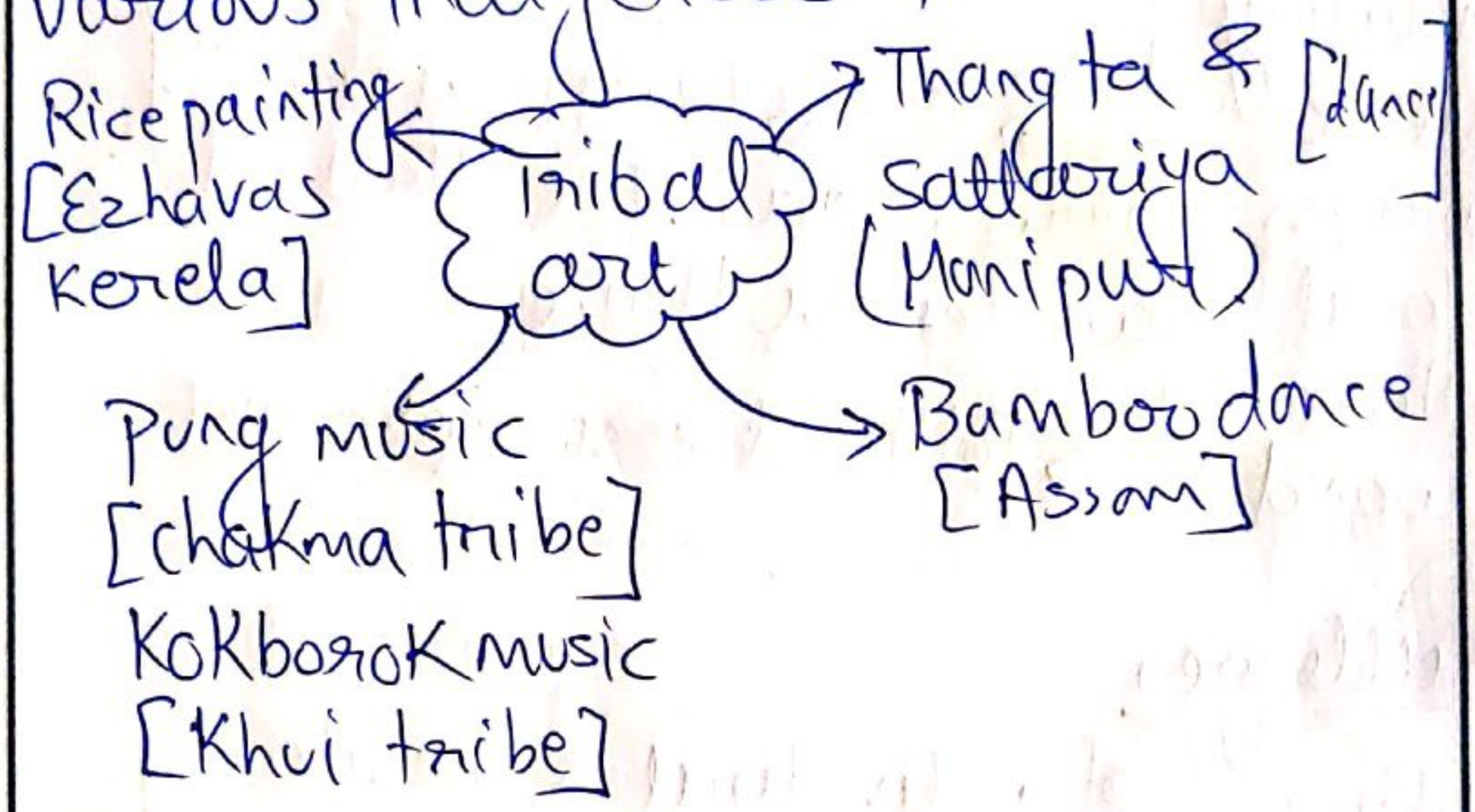
2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribal Art represents the musical, dance & artistic traditions of the various indigenous tribe



Economic Resources

① demand for indigenous unique art in the cultural world.

② International UNESCO funded programmes for indigenous aboriginal cultures.

③ various online platforms like youtube where handsome remuneration

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given for artistic creation

Socio-economic empowerment
- → financial autonomy
- → Educational empowerment leading to awareness of rights
- → enhanced social mobility due to awareness of local culture in world
- → cross fertilization of new ideas like that of western culture
- → Political empowerment

Challenges

① Shyness of individual & hesitancy to make contact [Vernier Elvin Commission]

② lack of Education [Xaxa Committee]

③ Social stigma towards tribal culture.

④ lack of Market access & digital divide.

Tribal empowerment and and their cultural promotion go hand in hand.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919 was enacted by the british government in response to the jallianwala bagh massacre and to suppress the Gandhian movement by appealing to the moderates through the constitutional reforms.

Administrative changes

① Bicameral legislature was introduced in central govt.

② Seperate electorates was strengthered by including sikhs and other minorities.

③ dyarchy was introduced at the provincial level

Provincial govt → Transferred subject [minister]
→ Reserved subject [Governor]

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(4) Adult franchise was expanded
(5) Public Service Commission for selection of Civil Servants.

Short of fullfilling aspirations

Provinces
(1) large amount of budget at Provincial level was still not discussable.

(2) Important subjects were still reserved - [Police, finances]
(3) Civil Servants did not listen to elected representative as they were under Governor.

Central level
- → unitary government with centralisation of power.
- → viceroy could override any bill
- → Finances not under control

Montague Chelmsford Reforms was just a facade to temporary extinguish the fire brought by jallianwala Bagh.

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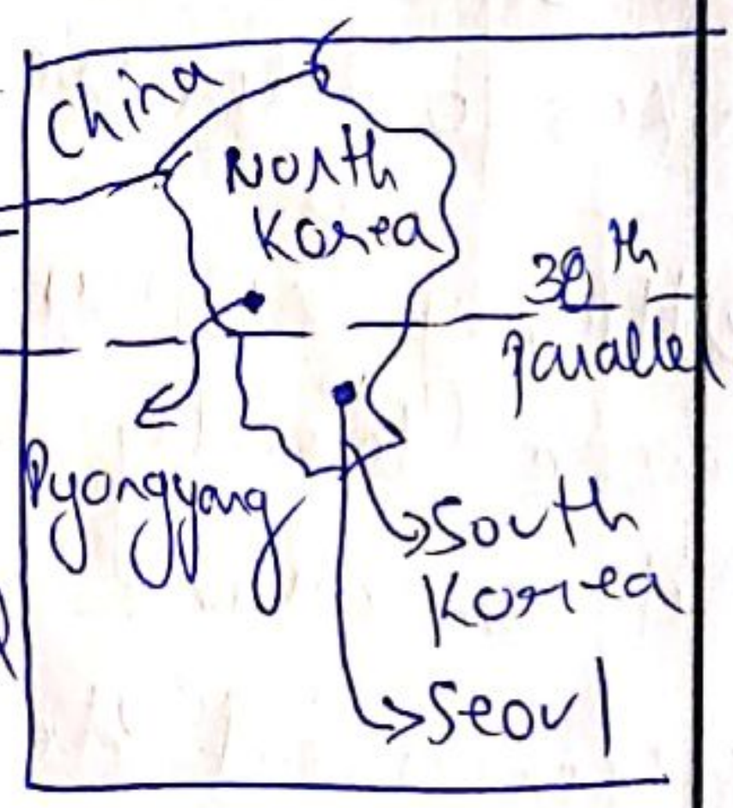
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean war (1950-54) was an ideological war fought between the communist North supported by China & Soviet and the liberal South supported by USA.

Forgotten Conflict



① localised warfare with very less regional geopolitical reconfiguration.

② No victors ending in a stalemate

③ Result of war did not realign the global world order ie no supremacy of any particular ideology could be estabalished

④ world powers not engaging in Korea due to constraints of Hard balancing

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Far reaching implication

① Demonstrated that Russian veto could be bypassed by US using uniting for peace Resolution.

② Nuclearisation of the Korean peninsula ie North Korea developed nukes to deter event from invasion.

③ Highly militarised zone as no peace treaty & war effectively still continuing

④ Increased dependance of ~~china~~ North Korea on China.

⑤ Demonstrated the benefits of capitalism over communism, liberty & democracy over dictatorship.

Korean war continues to be the poster child of US world order as it epitomises the qualities that US is fighting for (Soft power)

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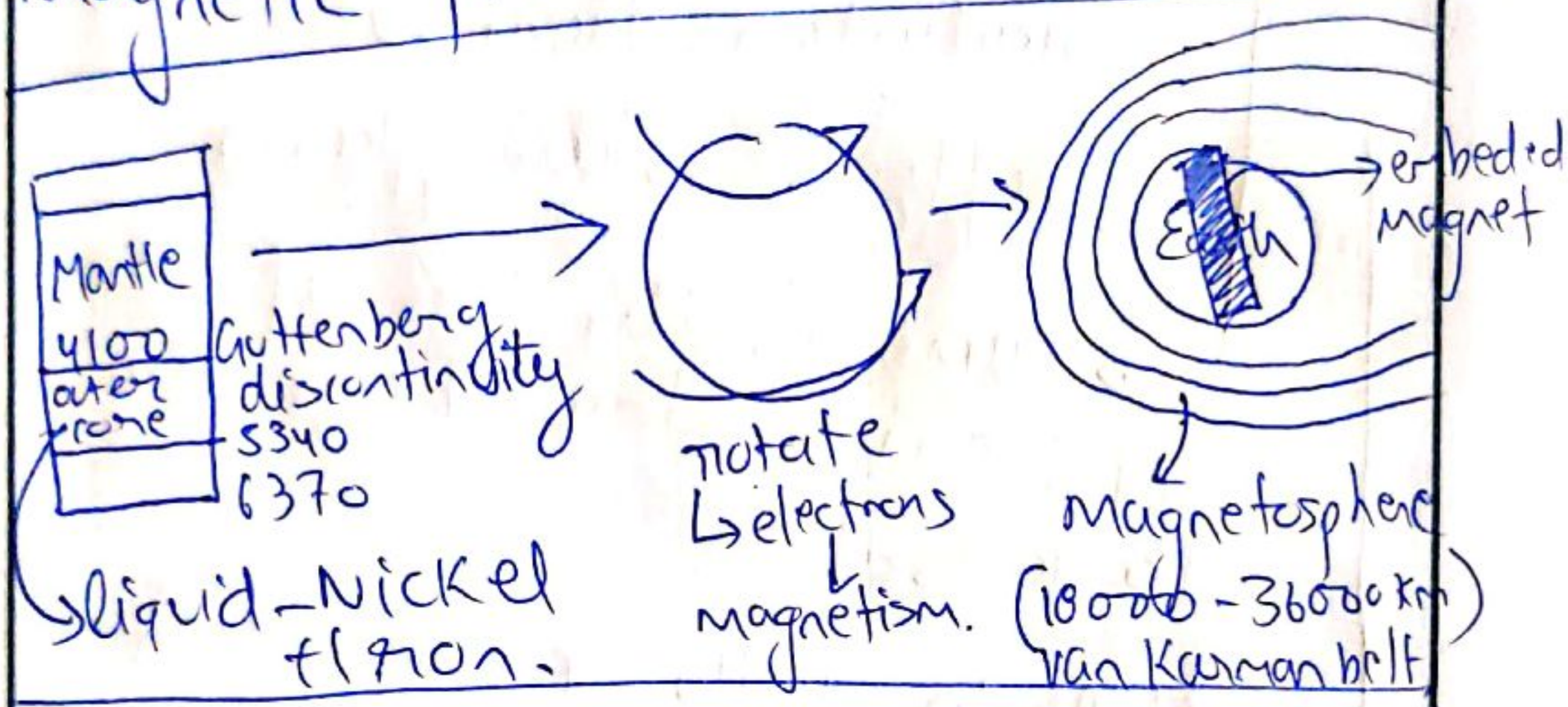
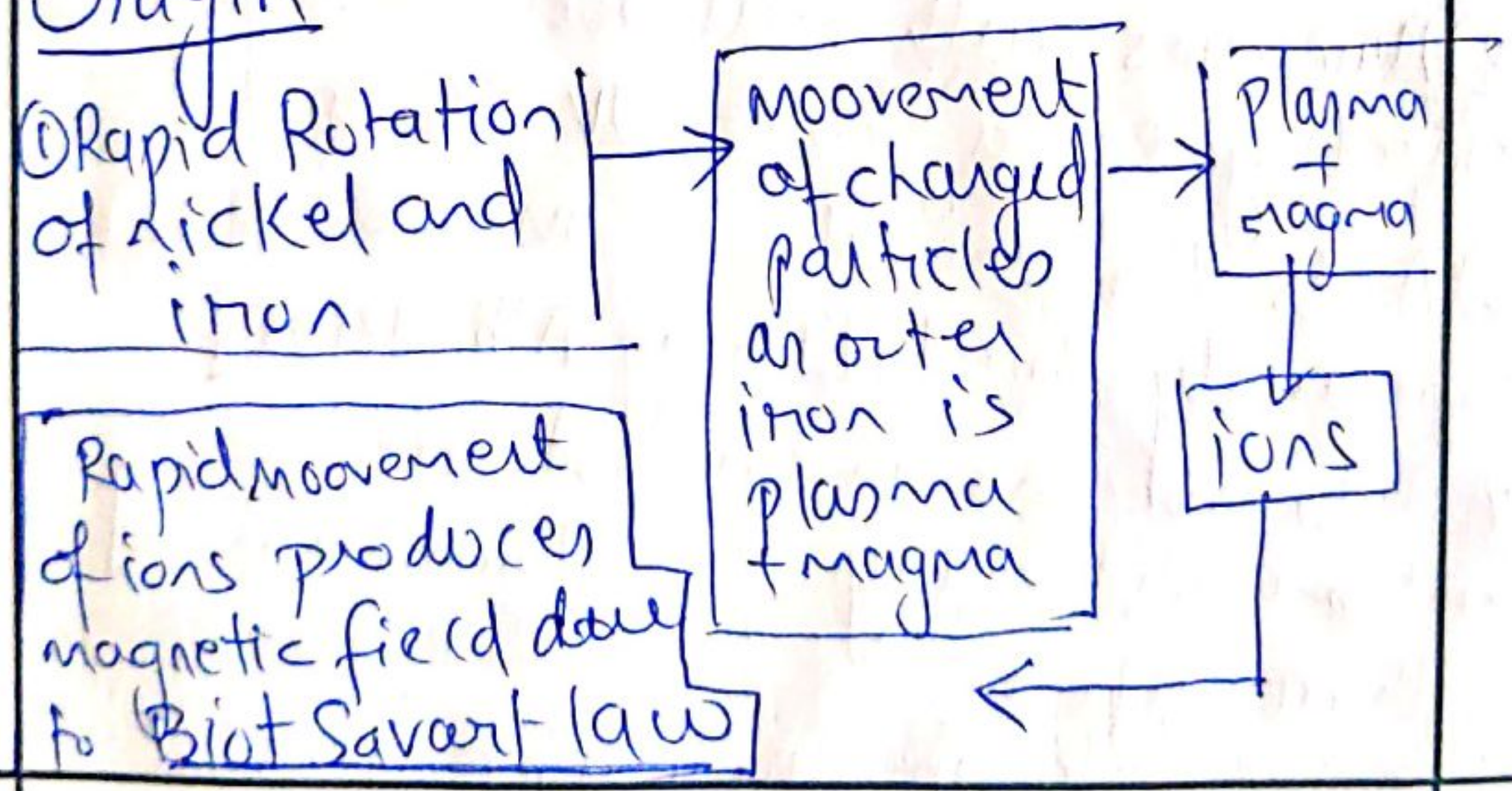
5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10

पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The earths magnetism is a result of the rapid rotation of the earths outer core (liquid) resulting in an over engulfing magnetic field.



Origin



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Interaction with Solar Particles

① In accordance with Coulombs law, charged particles of sun get deflected due to the magnetic field

- → saves the satellites
- → blocks alpha & beta radiations from sun
- → deflects solar flares
- → hampers the loss of upper earth atmosphere due to ionisation
- → helps in radio communication

② Maintains earth heat budget by deflecting extra short UV-C radiation

③ Aids the animals in migration especially birds [For eg Albetros]

④ Aids humans in understanding earths evolutionary future [paleomagnetism]

Earth has life unlike Mars because of its magnetosphere pumped by outer core

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dams are large scale structures intended to manage the flow of water in rivers.

- Runoff Riverdams (electricity)
- multi-purpose dams (electricity + flood control + irrigation) → Bhakra Nangal dam.
- barrier dams [flood control]

Challenges.

① Extremely erratic monsoons, resulting in extreme fluctuations.

② Outdated models of dams as they were build long ago. For ex Mullaperiyar dam.

③ Climate change resulting in glacial lake outburst [Teri dam] and ~~in~~ cloud burst [Kedarnath flood]

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(4) lack of investments in dam maintainence [Mihir Shah Report only 35% of funds required]

(5) Since water is a state subject lack of inter-co-ordination [for ex Polavaram project]

Dam Rehabilitation And Improvement

(1) Undertaken by NITI Ayog to create a database, thereby aiding in evidence based policy making

(2) Funds by world bank can be more optimally utilised.

(3) Preventive measures thereby reducing loss of lives during disaster.

(4) Inter-co-ordination & converge of existing schemes for proper overhaul and maintainence

(5) More money for Research and development.

Dams are the safety valves, especially for countries like India which is lower riparian state.

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) मे क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Compensation depth refers to the height below which Calcium Carbonate readily dissolves in sea water

due to rise in acidity of sea

sea level

$Ca + CO_2 \rightleftharpoons CaCO_3 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CaHCO_3 + H^+$

$H^+ + CaHCO_3 \rightarrow Ca^{++} + H_2CO_3$ CCD

$CaCO_3 + H_2CO_3 \rightarrow Ca + H_2O + CO_2$
(does not exist)

Due to anthropogenic warning, the acidity of the sea water rises. This increased acidity (PH<7) results in the dissolution of $CaCO_3$

Humans → acid rain → industries
→ soil erosion & consequent deposition over sea resulting in increased acidic soil (Gobi desert)
→ Eutrophication → CO_2 ↑
→ increase acidity

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Implications of Rise in depth

① shell of $CaCO_3$ forming animals will dissolve thereby killing them.
→ coral reefs will be destroyed [coral triangle & great barrier reef under jeopardy]
→ Coccolithophores which are sea purifiers will be killed resulting in pollution of sea water due to accumulation of dead organic mass.

② zooplanktons will be destroyed, disturbing delicate food chain.

③ Positive feedback loop → the speed will increase exponentially increasing acidity even more.

④ Extinction of larger animals like whales which feed on planktons.

The global ecosystem poised on delicate ocean acidity can be compromised if left unchecked.

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8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility refers to the improvement of an individual in the social Heirarchy established through social norms, customs and traditions.

For ex Social mobility in India is very rigid due to the Caste System, whereas it is fluid in USA as it is based upon Class [rich or poor]

Social mobility —measured→ Global social mobility index [WEF]

"restricted" category ← India

Social Mobility & Equality

① Egalitarian Society (Economically) are more Socially mobile. For ex

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Monacco [Richmen → mobility]

(2) Social Equality → direct co-relation with social mobility For ex China → socially equal society

(3) Political Equality → equal opportunity in participation in political life. For eg USA very high mobility

Challenges

(1) Social prejudices & stereotype For eg India caste system.

(2) Political dictatorships → For eg Saudi Arabia.

(3) Structurally flawed Economic system resulting in accumulation of wealth → Libya

(4) Apprehension against particular identies → Religion, community, ethnicity [India & North East]

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Demographic changes refers to the dynamic alterations in the population of an area owing to
① increased birth rate or its decrease
② migration patterns
③ changing death rate → sanitation, Healthcare, Hygeine

Demographic changes in India

① slowing Total fertility rate from 2.0 in the 2000's to less than 2.1 [NFHS-5]
② lancet Report suggesting India's population will decrease to 900 million by 2100
③ Ageing population of India increasing from 8.6% (2011) to more than 20% by 2050 (National Population Commission)

(4) Skewed distribution of population [more in North India than South]

Two Child Policy → Various debates

Yes	No
① Inspite of decreasing rate, there is absolute increase for next 20 years which is unsustainable	① The decreasing fertility rate will automatically control population
② wide spread illiteracy in Northern States & son meta preference needs to be curbed	② Against article 21 of the Indian constitution
③ lack of access to contraceptive devices	③ Very difficult to implement
④ widespread child marriages for more children → can act as labours	④ Core issue is of lack of human empowerement which if tackled will automatically reduce population [South India]

The real issue is not population but lack of Human capital. Any policy must be centered around capability improvement

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of enhanced inter connectedness in terms of faster movement of labour, capital and services across national borders.

Globalisation Efficient

① Made the boundaries of the protectionist countries porus. For eg India (1991), Russia

② Increased the trade amongst countries from 1.5% of global GDP during 1990s to more than 4%. [World Trade Report WTO]

③ Helped in Human Capability development through Science & Technology and Healthcare Improvements (COVID vaccine under 1 year, Small pox → more than 50

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unjust to developing countries

① Since developed countries are more efficient, free market benefits them more

② Neo-colonialism by corporates [For eg Resource extraction from Africa, latin America]

③ lack of educational opportunities and proper health care results in underdevelopment of Human capital in developing countries which are no match for developed

④ Traditional knowledge stolen by foreign countries. For ex India's Ayurveda being advertised by corporate

⑤ Patent terrorism, digital divide, vaccine divide

Hence Globalisation has acted as a corrosive agent eating away the traditional structure of developing country.

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11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Art is a humanistic expression manifesting man's inner emotion. In India, these emotions are regulated by religion & hence has profound impact on it.

Religion —impact→ Indian art

Hinduism

→ music → dhrupad style, Khayal music in praise of lord Krishna
→ carnatic music
Tyagraja → shaivism.

→ dance → Kathakali → inspired from Koodiyattam Sanskrit theatre for vishnu
Manipuri (Bangeets by Shakaracharya)

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Monuments

- Dravida style
  - Meenakshi temple
  - Amalaka.
- Nagara style
  - Konark temple,
  - Lingaraj temple
  - Kandariya Mahadev temple
  - Kalaksh
  - Panchayatan style
  - Shikhara

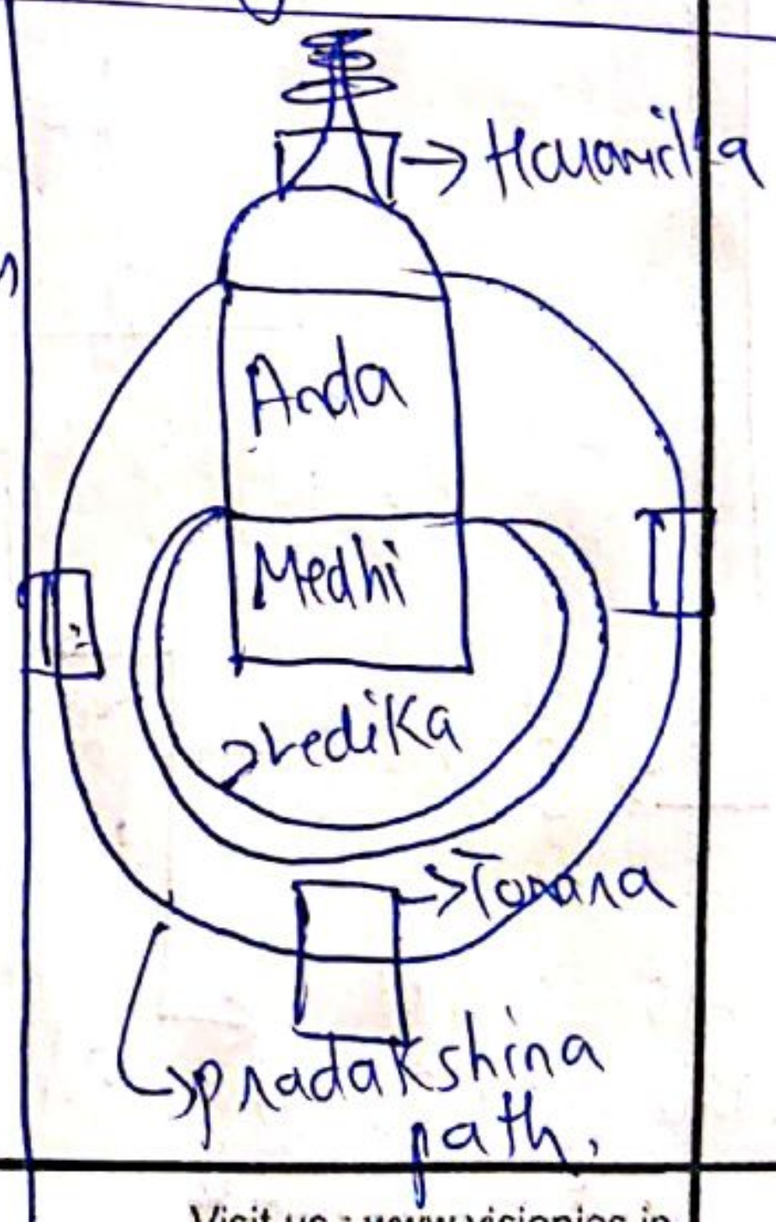
~~Buddhism~~ literature

- Sangam
  - Ettutogai
  - Silapadhikaram
- Abhigyan Shakuntalam.
- Mahabharat
- Ramayana.

Buddhism

Monuments.
- Chaitya Viharas
- Sanchi stupa
- Sultanganj Buddha.
- Somantapura stupa

literature
- Mahavastu
- Lalitavastu
- Abhidhamma pitaka



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Islam
- → Monuments
  - → Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid
  - → Red fort, Buland darwaza
- → Books
  - → Ain-i-Akbari
  - → Shahnama
- → peacock throne
- → Miniature paintings.

There is even fusion of the religions resulting in Hybrid art such as

① Sufism → Qawali

② Ellora Cave paintings → padampani Buddha.

③ Sitanavasal Caves where jain and Buddhist are intermixed.

Hence Religion has had a profound impact not only on the development of art but its conservation and propagation. Ashoka spread Buddhism as a matter of state policy, similiar to chola who spread Hinduism far and wide.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress, formed in 1885 initially was a group for upper class educated Indian intelligentsia having a high membership fees and known for its elitism through exclusion.

→ dadabhai Naroji, PE wachia (western educated)

→ MG Ranade, Gokhale (Indian elites)

→ AO Hume → Civil Servant

Hence, working class people were not able to join the congress in initial years, therefore not play active role in politics.

However, with inflow of western education & subsequently

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the 1917 Russian revolution, the working class subjectively realised the objective reality and converted from class in itself to class for itself

Working class participation in national movement

① 1899, Great Indian peninsular railway strike was first instance of organised working class revolt

② Premtosh Ghosh, Subramanian Pillai motivated the working class to participate in Swadeshi movement through boycotts

③ Formation of All India trade union Congress was a watershed moment that politicised working class resulting in wide spread strikes like → Bombay textile

mill strikes, Buckingham carnatic strikes

(4) After Gandhi's Ahembdabad Mill strike, confidence of workers immersely increased in congress resulting them in congress led movements like → Civil disobedience movement, Quit India movement.

(5) Used Communist party of India under MN Roy to solsted organisational strength and demonstrated vociferously during naval Ratings revolt, Meerut conspiracy case, Kanpur Bolshevik case.

(6) Supported Congress Socialist party in spreading socialist conclousness

Here the workers proactively played a role is turning class based national movement into a mass based national movement which eventually got India freedom.

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13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was the viceroy following Lord Lytton who was known for his reactionary and imperialistic policies. He was in charge from (1880-1884) and brought radical changes to restore Indian faith in England's policy towards them

Measures Restoring faith among Indians

① Repeal of the vernacular press act as well as the arms act

② abandoned Lord Lytton policy of imperial expansion at the cost of Indians.

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(3) Undertook the policy of decentralisation of political power to the third tier of governance – Municipalities and hence known as father of Indian local self government

(4) Undertook financial devolving of power.

(5) increased expenditure towards Indian education.

Not bringing Significant Changes in conservative mindset

(1) Policy of subsidarity could not be followed in letter and spirit because of apprehension of the British parliament.

(2) The civilian administration was enable to improve the basic facilities like, water

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Sanitation and healthcare and continued the policy of colonial extraction.

③ Civilian administration still not answerable to legislature elected through 1861 councils act.

④ Civilian bureaucracy using draconian laws like sedition, official Secret Act to stifle free speech of press.

⑤ Indians were still not allowed in the covenated civil services and higher post of military as British followed white man's superiority rule.

Although Ripon tried to usher in fundamental changes, however the constant resistence by colonial bureaucracy in political social terms hampered progress.

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को गुंजित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The New Social movement refers to the people's campaign against the state for securing better standards of life, healthy planet and corruption free governance.

Awakening Society against injustice

Political

↳ JP Movement against indra Gandhi

→ Anti-Reservation Movements against the implementation of mandal commission reports

→ Anna Hazare corruption free campaign. leading to Lokpal

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Economical injustice
→ online campaign against vijay Malya, Mehul choksi
→ Coal block nationalisation, along with banking nationalisation for removal of concentration of wealth.

Social injustice
① Nirbhaya movement to ensure safety of woman.
② Rohit vemulla suicide movement for equal opportunity to dalits.

Enviormental movements like Narmada Bachao, chipkoo Andola for better quality to enviorment.

These movements have had transcendental effects, as it has deepened democracy

in myriad ways

① Political Socialisation: It made people aware regarding the different political rights they enjoy being citizen of India.

② Interest articulation: These movements helped in channelising the different thoughts and view points of the people to the political representative.

③ These movements have helped in political Education of the people and keeping the government accountable to the needs.

However due to overpoliticization and criminalization of these movements, they have been often used to erode the bond between govt & citizens as well as undermine constitutional democracy [Naxal movement, online hate]

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15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. (250 words) 15

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

~~Will~~ Recently in 2020-21 due to severe drought conditions, masive wildfires ravaged the forest of California and Eastern Australia (Queensland region]

Reasons: Australia

① Due to the El-Nino conditions coupled with positive Indian ocean dipole, severe drought took place.

② large scale infestation of exotic species like lantana camara

③ Deforestation & overgrazing

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Reasons : USA

① Heat domes, area of High pressure extremely hot zone resulting in trapping of hot air causing droughts.

② Artificial plantation of trees like Eucalyptus, thereby decreasing groundwater level.

Common
- → irresponsible human activities like camping
- → lack of regional planning
- → concretisation
- → Climate change, no water harvesting

Lessons for India

According to land Atlas Report by ISRO, 96 million hectares of land is undergoing degradation, thereby increasing fire prone area to 15% of total land.

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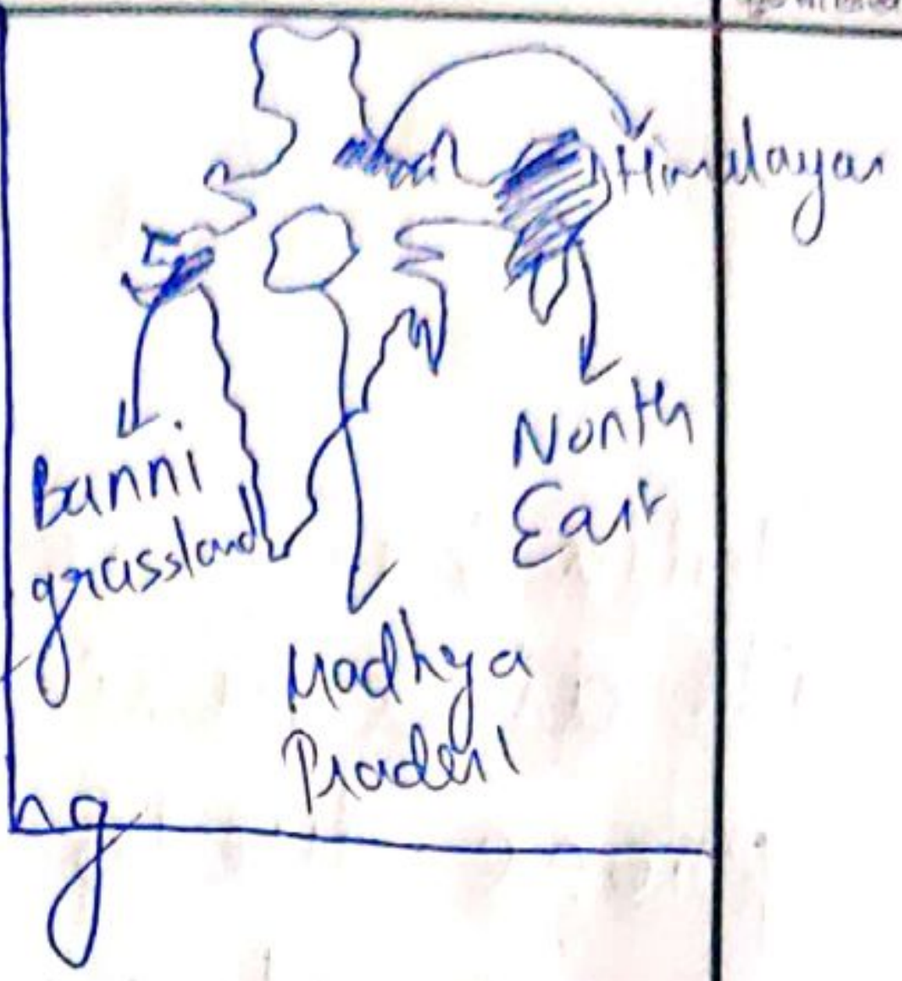

① Evidence based Regional planning to eradicate tinder spots for fire.

② Strict monitoring of tourist in camping sites.

③ Avoid infestation of natural forest with invasive species. like lantana camara, Eucalyptus

④ control over grazing & shifting cultivation by aboriginals as done by Red Indians and Australian indigenous.

⑤ Flexible & Robust disaster mechanism for freak natural events like Heat dome.

wildfires cause large scale destruction of not only human but natural flora & fauna & hence must be controlled before its spread

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16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

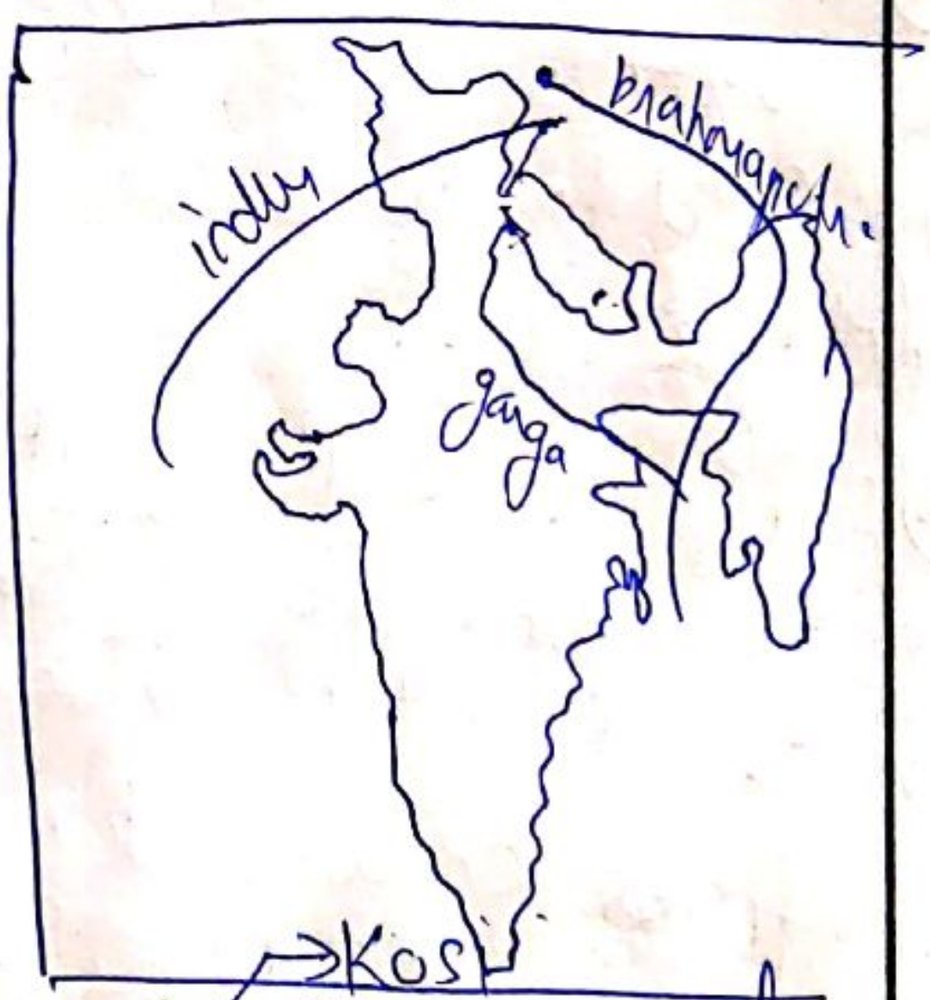
चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has more than 18% of its area, which is flood prone due to bad water management with both upper riparian and lower riparian states enhanced by monsoonal nature and snow fed river system in era of climate change

Cross border Rivers

→ China
- → Indus
- → Brahmaputra

→ Pakistan
- → Indus
- → Cherab
- → Ravi



→ Nepal → Kosi (sorrow of Bihar)

→ Bangladesh
- → Ganga, Brahmaputra

Need for Cross border flood management

① Most of the floods are due to excessive rain in neighbouring countries. For ex → Kosi floods.

② No data sharing regarding Hydrological input & output resulting in drought as well as floods.

③ No prior intimation regarding monsoonal rains which is necessary for arrangements

④ Shifting nature of rivers which cannot be approximated from one side.

ISSUES

① Un-coordinated usage of water through dam buildings (China jiexu), run-off rivers (Pakistan indus river)

② lack of trust to share strategic information like

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water levels due to strained geopolitical relationships. For eg India-China, India-Pakistan.

③ National interest over interest of South Asia resulting in acting in bad faith. For eg Kosi floods can be prevented if Nepal does not release water from dam.

Remedial Measures

① Comprehensive Regional data sharing platform instead of bilateral data sharing

② More treaties like Indus treaty, regulating autonomous bodies

③ SAARC disaster management framework for transnational water management.

④ Helsinki & Campiones rules. Hence flood management should be multi-dimensional & multi-national

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17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, NITI Ayog released Composite water index which stated that 250 million Indians are on the verge of water crisis which would increase to 500 million by 2040

Depletion of water Resources:

Geo-climatic

① changing rainfall patterns due to climate change. For eg IPCC → 6% decrease (6th Assesment) in rainfall, 15% increase in intensity of rainfall in limited areas.

② Changing local topography due to urbanisation. For eg eroding of

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Aravalis reducing rainfall over delhi

③ Shifting of ITCZ southwards due to changing AMOC resulting in lesser rainfall over Indian Subcontinent.

④ Higher atmospheric temperature, resulting in lower rainfall.

⑤ Evaporation of water resources due to drier climate.

⑥ Salinization of ground water resources.

Short-Sighted Policies

① Encroachment over wetlands for housing & other purposes. For eg Bangalore → 360 lake (1970) → 240 (2-21)

② Water guzzling crops not through rain based irrigation but ground water based. For eg punjab.

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(3) Virtual water export in form of high water intake crops like Rice for better price.

(4) Deforestation & unplanned growth of sub-urban cities.

(5) Faulty methods of irrigation like flood based, canal based in South India & tank based in North India.

Measures taken by Government

(1) National water Mission for efficient use of water

(2) Circular Economy of water via recycled usec of grey water → Jaljeevan

(3) PM Krishi Sinchayee yojana for better irrigation → sprinkler irrigation

(4) water harvesting made compulsory and local based usage of technique

Hence government has taken proactive measures to rectify previous mistakes

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18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move?
(250 words) 15

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

lithospheric plates are large scale continental and oceanic plates floating over the asthenosphere

Movement of plates

1 Pacific plate is moving westwards

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colliding with the Eurasian plate and moving away from the North American plate

(2) the North American plate is diverging from the Eurasian plate resulting in mid-oceanic divergence.

(3) East African rift valley is moving towards Australia breaking the African continent into two parts.

(4) Indian plate moving into the Eurasian plate thereby increasing height of Himalayas

Why do plate Move?

(1) Mackenzie gave the ~~Continental~~ plate tectonic theory, according to which plates are like wooden

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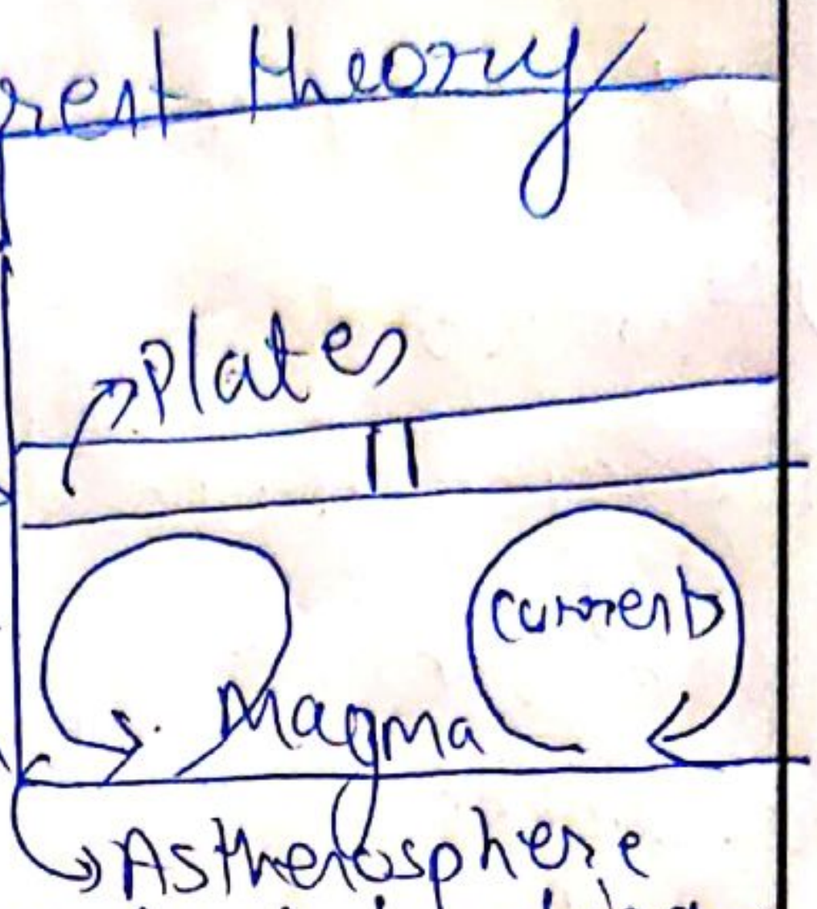
plates floating over the plastic asthenosphere.

② Convectional Current theory

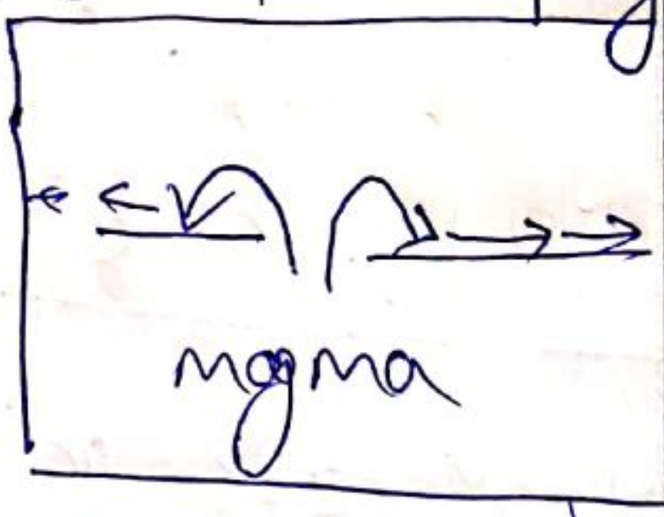
Convectional current theory suggest that convectional currents due to temperature differences in magma



attributed to primordial heating set up movements of magma which in turn moves the plates. It is similiar to convectional movement of air in atmosphere

③ Sea floor Spreading - Hess

Movement of sea floors due to erupting magma from divergent boundaries as seen in mid ocean Atlantic ridge



The above three phenomena combine to result in the movement of plates in a cycle called continental cycle theory

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19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism is defined as the seperation of matters of Religion from the matters of state There are three model of secularism

Hard secularism → France
→ no religious symbols in public life
→ Religion private matters

USA

Soft secularism → melting pot model
→ different religion co-exist and can be seen in public life
→ However religion cannot be used for political gain

India does not follow either rather has a unique form of secularism called Salad bowl concept of secularism which is in consonance with the constitutionally obligated terms

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Constitution → Art 25 – freedom to proffess & propagate religion
→ Art 27 → no taxation for religious purposes
→ 28 educational institution funded by government cannot be used for religious purpose, however private can.

In India there is coherence between constitutional secularism and the one practised, because India envisaged equal distance secularism
→ promoting each and every religion
→ no discrimination
→ to cherish composite culture.

State involved in reforming religion

Fo.

In view of above state has taken many steps like

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① Funding minority institution → Aligarh Muslim University
② Removing evil social norms → Triple Talaq, child marriages, Hindu succession
③ Aiding religious minorities like Siyo Parsi scheme, Hajj yatra.

However in recent times state has increasingly tried to interfere in matters of religion for public interest like
① CAA act, Marriage Regulation
② regulation of minority institutions
③ Regulation of cow slaughter.
④ banning public gathering for Namaaz
⑤ Restricting christian NGO's

State therefore has taken a callibrated approach balancing fundamental aspects of religion as well as the modernity that surrounds upholding Constitutional morality

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20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care Economy refers to the proper maintenance and aid of sections of society which in their natural state are unable to meet basic human standards.

① Geriatric Care for old age.
② pediatric Care for young
~~③ social security~~

Problems of Existing Care infrastructure

① low number of old age homes for the 8.6% of the old age population
② lack of institutional deliveries and post natal care resulting in high morbidities. For eg Infant mortality rate → 33/1000

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③ lack of educational institutions for disabled people
④ lack of adequate & cheap Healthcare facilities due to low invertment
⑤ less expenditure on Research & development for chronic diseases for old, genetic diseases for young and problems of disabled

Increased Public investment

① Evidence based policy interventions
② Fullfilling international conventions like UN Rights of child as well as national policies like National old age policy
③ Aid in increasing Human Capital
child → future capital increase
old → productive ageing
woman → less mortality, increased productivity

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Hence increase in public investment through ① PPP
② debt markets & CSR
③ Social stock Exchange
④ NGO's
can have multifold benefits for India. In light of above govt has introduced many policies
① National Health policy to better the lives of all
② POSHAN abhiyan for nutritional Security
③ National Child policy 2006
④ Increased Civil Society participation like HELP age India, SEWA, CRY
⑤ increased microfinance.
Hence India in its pursuit of SDG goals as well as constitutional obligation under article 39 has substantially invested in Core infrastructure

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	15/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Conceptual Competencies
2. Content Competencies
3. Language Competencies
4. Organizational Competencies
5. Materials Preparation Competencies
6. Collaboration Competencies

Overall Short Comments / feedback / suggestions on Lesson Section

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

GNCTD ~~bill~~ Act was introduced by union to clarify position of Lt Governor in Delhi administration after SC judgement in 2018.

Changes introduced

(1) LG represents the government of Delhi

(2) All executive actions by CoM of Delhi to be taken after consultation with LG.

(3) Legeslative assembly of Delhi cannot inquire into the day-to-day administration

(4) Legeslative assembly cannot pass a bill to declare office of Profits and cannot change the quantum of salaries.

Issues

① Against doctrine of parliamentary governance as executive of Delhi not bound by ~~parli~~ legeslative scruting

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(2) Violates the principle of federal character of Indian constitution, as union imposing its will on elected government through LG.

(3) Not in consonance with SC judgement of 2018 which tried to dimish LG discretionary powers.

(4) Legeslative assembly, no more a sovereign body on its subjects that has been constitutionally devoluted

Way forward
- → wider consultation between elected delhi govt & union for setting up institutional mechanism for grievances
- → Center clearly demarcating further role of LG.

The principle of subsidarity as envisaged by SC in 2018 & the constitutional principle of federalism should be followed in Letter & spirit

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2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.

(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

IPC 124-A defines sedition as an attempt to foster hatred or contempt or attempt to show dissatisfaction towards the lawfully elected government by
(1) words (3) actions
(2) Symbols

Features
- colonial era law to stifle free speech.
- undermines parliamentary democracy
- against features of democratic dissent.
- low conviction rate (NCRB states 0.2%)

Arguments for continuing
① To curb the seperatist moovements like in Nagaland, Manipur.
② To prevent anti-social elements

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from disturbing public order. For ex
② Delhi riots
③ Using free speech to promote Naxal movements like recently in Gardacholi can be prevented using Sedition.
④ To punish individual involved in undermining constitution, its symbols, as well as the dignity of the law fully elected govt (SC, HC also hanit)

Counter arguments
- → undermines article 19(1)(1)
- → no democratic country uses this (UK & USA have also banned it)
- → obstructs the free flow of ideas as deliberation minimum

Way forward
- → Following SC guidelines in Balwant Singh case (mere slogans not sedition)
- → Clear demarcation of features defining sedition

JS Mill said, "No country can become great by dwarfing its citizen". Hence India must allow free speech.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recently, Lokniti CSDS survey stated than only 29% of bills go to the committe stage. Moreover more than 50% members are absent.

importance of Parliamentary Standing committee
- → detailed scrutiny
- → expert opinion
- → parliamentarians can freely debate rising above party lines
- → closed door meetings enable bureaucrats to give their true opinion

Issues → declines in performance

① Criminilazation of politics (43% criminals) resulting in decreased quality of legislators.

② Very small tenure of 1 year

③ Committee meetings cannot take

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place outside parliament. Hence during COVID, meetings were reduced

(4) Politicization of selection procedure, as selection is solely on the basis of chairman/speaker. Hence distribution of patronage.

(5) lack of financial incentives. Moreover the reccomendation being non-binding are not taken seriously

Way forward

(1) Following UK pattern, all bills must mandatorily be passed to parliamentary standing committee

(2) Ministries must consult them before taking major decisions.

(3) All reports must compulsorily be discussed

(4) If reccomendation by committee not followed, then written reasons be specified

Committee tradition is integral feature of parliamentary democracy & executive accountability

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. (150 words) 10

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime Minister office (PMO) provides secretarial assistance to the PM and also is the residual Legattee

Decision making power

① Advises the PM on all issues related to the administrative affairs of the union.

② Looks after important bodies like
(1) Dept. of space
(2) Dept. of atomic energy
(3) ~~Dept. of~~ Principle Scientific Advisor

③ Co-ordinates with National Security Council, Cabinet Secretariat regarding orders of PM.

④ Also a policy making body. For eg NITI Ayog + PMO → Pragati Platform.

⑤ Advises PM on important selection

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For ex RBI governor, NSA, CDS

Advantages.

① Quick decision making
② Coherent policy planning
③ Ground breaking discussions by PM can be taken for feedback without fearing leaking of information. PMO played important role in demonetisation, balakot air strike
④ Clear line of communication estabalished to reach Prime Minister Hence during emergency situation PM can effectively communicate.

Disadvantages

① Excessive centralisation hurts parliamentary democracy
② undermines role of Cabinet Secretariat
③ Extra-constitutional body given excessive power without proper accountability mechanism.

Doctrines of Check & balances must apply to all, for proper functioning of democracy

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

"Data is the new oil" -WEF

Governance is the process of exercising political, economical & social authority to manage the affairs of state. However authority can only be effectively when there is knowledge about subject

Role in Governance-data

① Evidence based decision making. For ex Aspirational District programme to target most marginalised → efficiency improved

② Provide better quality services to all citizens. For ex ~~[illegible]~~ e-governance

③ Helps in weeding out corruption by enhancing accountability. For ex grievance Redressal mechanism

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CCPGRAMS), Pragati platform, DBT
(4) Helps in customising social justice programmes. For ex SECC helped in identification and transformation using PM-Awas, MGNREGA

Challenges: Hacking, Cybersecurity (Solarwind)
(2) Privacy issues, misuse by corporates
(3) No data protection law resulting in ambiguities in data collection
(4) Spying on citizens for electoral benefits. For ex Pegasus issue.

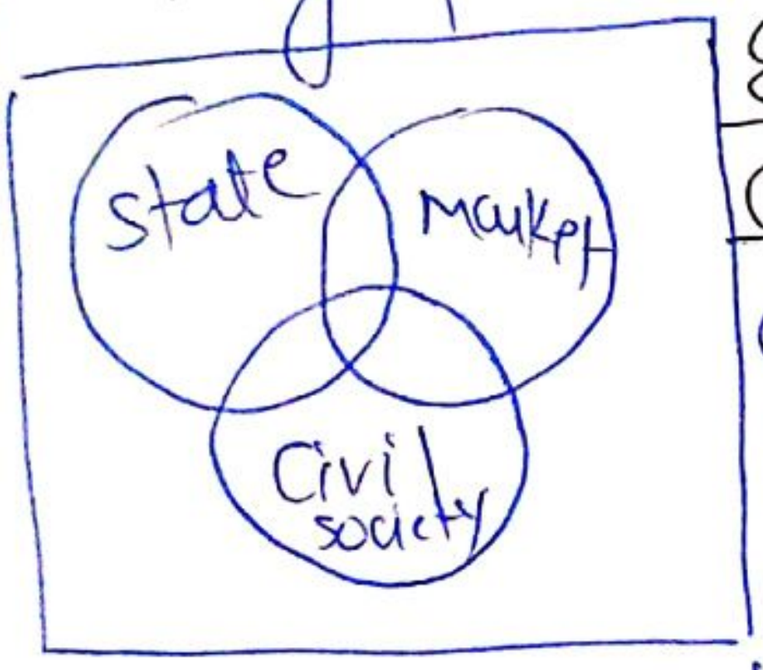
Way forward
(1) Personalised data Protection law under BN Srikrishna committee
(2) Enhancing digital data Protection infrastructure. (Improve NTRO)
(3) Independent high level commission to act as data trustee
Data is double edged sword & hence must be used carefully

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. **(150 words) 10**

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Civil Society - "The Third Sector" is large arrays of independent organisation outside state & market working for the betterment of citizen.



Emergence of new Civil Society

① Crony capitalism leading to large scale corruptions like Commonwealth Scam. (Watch India NGO created)

② Criminilization of Politics leading to unfair means in election (led to New Election watch NGO)

③ discrimination against the marginalised sections of the society including violence. For ex Hathras Rape Case, Nirbhaya

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Rohit Vemulla suicide
(4) discrimination against third gender (transgender) as well as LGBTQ. Rise of Naz foundation
(5) Use of draconian laws like NSA, sedition to undermine democracy & its protectors (Stan Swamy case)
(6) Killing of RTI Activist (Sanjay Dubey)

Contribution

Governance
- Social audit. For ex MGNREGA (due to MKSS in Rajasthan)
- POCSO - e box
- PRAGATI platform.
- Direct Benefit transfer.

Policy
- POSH Act
- Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act (Nirbhaya)
- SC/ST act amendment in 2019 after SC ruling
- de-criminilization of Homosexuality (Navtej Singh Johar, Art 377 (IPC))

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7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gati Shakti missions aim to provide & enhance multi-modal connectivity and infrastructure improvement through Integrated approach.

features
- adoption of global good practices.
- cross ministerial collaboration
- subsumes National infrastructure Pipeline
- umbrella programme for Infrastructure

Address: Infrastructure bottlenecks

① Provides a masterplan for development of 11 industrial corridors and 2 defense corridoors

② Tries to decrease logistical cost (13%) by laying foundation of 17000 km road & last mile connectivity through Sagarmala project

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③ Multi-modal connectivity projects including railway, Highway, waterway to decrease travel time

④ synergy with national Monetisation pipeline to make infra projects economically viable & environmentally sustainable

Address: Governance

① Gati shakti digital platform for cross minestrial co-ordination

② Nodal authority for project approval

③ Helps in financing through bond market (REITS, INVITS) costly infrastructure

④ Responsible for developing masterplan addressing not only project, but surrounding investments.

GATI shakti will help India modernise its outdated infrastructure through synergic planning for realising $trillion dream.

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8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. (150 words) 10

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal Sector (82% according to CMIE reports) comprises those which are not regulated through govt laws like
(1) Factories Act
(2) Shops & Estabalishment Act

It includes
- → rickshaw pullers
- → Hawkers
- → street verdors.

Issues faced by them

① Cannot access EPFO schemes for pension & disability benefits as well as provident fund

② No compensation incase of disability or accident at work as not under ESIC scheme.

③ Do not have political influence as no union can be formed (not under Trades Union Act)

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(4) Temporary employment resulting in daily wage earning with uncertain economic security
(5) Since mostly are migrants (85% report) cannot access govt schemes like → MHA
① NFSA ② MNREGA
③ National Social Assistance Prog

e-shram portal launched to register all migrant workers on Labour ministry platform.
① Help in placement of them in permanent jobs.
② Have been given Labour identification number for accessing EPFO, ESIC
③ Skill development programmes through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
④ Grievance Redressal in case of non-payment of wages.

Currently only Interstate worker Migration Act applicable. It should be strengthened in order to fullfill Article 41 of DPSP as well as basic Human Rights.

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9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, G7 prescribed for a global minimum tax of 15% on all corporates.

Significance

① Base Erosion and Profit shifting can be avoided

② Safe havens where black money is stored will now be unviable

③ Double taxation Agreement will now prevent Round tripping of money

④ Legal prosecutions can take place across national borders against defaulters.

Prospects For India

① According to world Bank, India loses approximately 1.3% of GDP to BEPS every year. This

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amount will help boost Indian Economy
② India could sign beneficial FTA with countries which earlier had low taxation regime. For ex Saudi Arabia
③ Complements India stance on corporate terrorism, whereby tax evasion techniques by corporates result in neo-colonialism

Challenges
① GMT is still 15% which is lower than Indias 22% of corporate tax
② No international authority to act as regulator and enforcer.
③ Time taking procedure or justice system of each country is different & no time limit for money retrieval defined

Suitable International regulatory body which is democratic in nature should be constituted to act as watchdog.

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10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.
(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS is a trilateral security arrangement between Australia UK & USA. It aims to spillover the intelligence sharing (Five eyes alliance) to defence technology exchange

AUKUS features
- transfer of nuclear submarine tech by US to Australia
- make pacific nuclear
- strengthen USA-UK-Aus ties

Global geo-political aspects

① Deterrance against china's wolf warrior diplomacy by strengthening USA presence through offshore balancing via Australia

② Complements Quads military prowess as now all its members

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have nuclear capable submarines
③ UK now also joins the indopacific arena thereby strengthening USA policy of pivot to Asia

India: Positive Aspects

① Counterbalances China's string of pearls policy that was encircling India due to Australias presence
② Provides leverage to India in negotiating galwan valley clashes.
③ Free & open Indo-Pacific policy enhanced due to added military intervention of Australia (Not earlier)

Negative
- may Antagonise china
- Too many nuclear powers in the Pacific
- Against India's Act East policy which envisages ASEAN centrality

Hence India keeping its Strategic ~~Economy~~ Autonomy in mind, approach AUKUS issue with calibrated approach.

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11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. (250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd Constitutional amendment following the principle of subsidarity estabalished the third tier of Indian federal structure which have brought silent revolution in Indian rural landscape.

However due to lack of Effective financial devolution

- Art 243-I
- Art 275 (statutory grants)
- Art 280 (Finance commission)

PRIs efficiency & effectiveness has been compromised.

Objectives of PRI

① Political empowerment of Rural areas.

② customised approach to planning

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through decentralisation of power
③ Participative Governance
④ Bottoms up approach of development

Reasons for lack of financial Resources

Panchayat
- → non-taxation or devoluted subject due to populist measures for elections
- → subjects devoluted result in very less revenue generation. For ex small markets & Fairs
- → No dedicated manpower for tax collection

State govt
- → non-constitution of finance commission under 243-I
- → non-devolution of taxation subjects like irrigation under 243-G
- → No political will for changing statusquo

Central Govt → panchayats are in state list
→ other national priorities

(4) corruption is rampant due to ineffective accountability mechanism

impact → Compromised infrastructural facilities
→ non-completion of sanctioned projects
→ Reduced funds, reduce capacity of PRI thereby decreasing democratic potential.

Way Forward

① PRIA soft mechanism should be strengthened for reducing corruption in transfer of money
② Independent auditors to be appointed for checking books
③ Making devolution of funds basis for transfer of grants from center to state
④ 15th FC has allocated 1,56,000 cr for 2021-2026 period, an increase of 60%. It should be properly utilised and distributed in stage wise manner.

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12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India.
(250 words) 15

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Doctrine of seperation of powers according to Montesquieu refers to distribution of powers between the constituents ensuring checks & balances for non-interference

India → Article 50
→ Article 74 & 75 + India Gandhi case
→ Artic 121, 122

However India unlike USA does not follow strict seperation of powers as elaborated by SC in Ram jawaya case instead constitution allows inter-dependance between 3 pillars

In light of above, judicial activism was used by Supreme Court as means to check the other two as well as uphold the principles of constitution.

Judicial activism against legislative adventurism

① Indra sahwney judgement, whereby SC capped reservation to 50%, so that article 14 is not violated

② Aadhar Case, whereby SC upheld article 21 under KS puttaswamy Right to privacy by not allowing govt to allow private company access to public intent data

③ Lily thomas Case, ADR case, PUCL Case for initiating electoral reforms to curb criminalisation of politics

Judicial activism against executive

① Oxygen task force to distribute oxygen to various states which had alleged biasness by Executive in distribution

② Judiciary instituting Graded Response Action Plan for NCR, when

executive failed to take action

③ Judiciary pronouncing auction as the sole method for allocation of state resources to private companies to remove executive discretion leading to corruption.

Judicial activism → Adventurism

① violates the doctrine of separation of power.

② declaring NJAC unconstitutional which undermined judicial transparency

③ Judiciary involved in judicial legislation leading to confusion and loss of public exchequer (SC banning alcohol)

④ Judiciary undermining publicly executive policy. (for ex calling ECI murderers, or suo motto violation of constitution case against Andhra Pradesh)

The three branches form a complex ecosystem, whose energy is derived from constitution. Hence constitutional objectivity should guide all three

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13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral bond scheme was introduced by union government via Finance Act 2018 to monitor cash flow into electoral funding

features of electoral bonds

- identity of donor anonymous.
- dedicated account for fund transfer.
- Party recieving 1% vote in previous election allowed
- Electoral bonds valid for only 15 days
- upto 2000 Rupees cash transfer.

Electoral bonds reducing transparency

① Election Commission of India cannot inquire from political parties, money recieved from electoral bonds.

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(2) IT Act & RBI Act amended to not allow them in scrutinising political parties account recieving electoral bonds

(3) Complete Anonymity of donor for public. only SBI & the Govt knows the donor names as electoral bonds are bearer promisory notes.

Electoral bonds reducing Accountability

(1) According to Lokhitic CSDS survey, 95% money from electoral bonds gone to ~~electoral~~ ruling party

(2) No scrutinising authority for banking reports created by Political parties.

(3) RTI not applicable on political parties.

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(4) Money flowing into elections drastically increased from corporate

(5) Political parties exempted from FCRA as well as cap of 7.5% removed on corporates on political funding

Electoral bond enhancing Transparency and accountability

(1) Cash involved in elections have drastically reduced

(2) SBI has all the data of the name of political funders which could be released on orders of court

(3) Donors are now not harrassed by rival political parties.

(8) Way forward
- allow ECI to audit reports
- setup independent Commission for reviewing the effectiveness of scheme
- bring political parties under RTI
- State funding of election (Indrajit Gupta Committee)

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14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. (250 words) 15

समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Covid-19 pandemic was managed by India through a concerted effort from all its federal constituents using not only the existing laws but through democratically established conventions as well.

This was done through the principle of subsidarity: If a particular function can be carried out at a lower level, than it should be.

① Panchayats & Municipalities

① organising of vaccination centers. For ex Mobile vaccination by DMC

② Using AAsha workers to spread awareness as well as providing primary health care services

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(3) Charting up the panchayat level and municipal level plan. For ex BMC of Mumbai played a proactive role, panchayat in Himachal Pradesh

(4) State level: State level Policy

(1) setting up supply chains for vaccine distribution and development of cold storage.

(2) Enforcing micro lockdowns

(3) distributing PPE kits

(4) Regulating local markets, school reopening

(5) distribution of food under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana as well as helping migrant workers.

National level: Overarching Policy

(1) Development of vaccines as well as its mass production using Bharat Biotech.

(2) e.g. COWIN portal for vaccine registration, Arogya Setu for detection

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③ Procurement and distribution of food grains
④ Arranging operation vandebharat for safe travel of NRI back to India
⑤ Negotiating with International stakeholders to get emergency supplies.
For O_2 concentrator → china
transistors → Taiwan
PPE Kits → Australia
O_2 tanker → USA

Subsidarity was followed in economic production as well
→ SHG producing masks
→ big corporates producing O_2 & ventilator beds
→ chemical industries producing KPI

Hence a concerted approach involving multi-stakeholder, multi-dimensional and multi-level intervention was used to tackle COVID-19 and succesfully vaccinate more than 34% of population in record time.

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15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Governance is defined as ~~access~~ exercising authority to manage the affairs of state. However for robust democracy like India, good Governance should be the way including

UNESCO
1. Accountability
2. Responsibility
3. Transparency
4. Consensus
5. Rule of law
6. participatory

Social Media has helped in revolutionising good governance by giving government a platform for public opinion inclusion in policy formulation

Social Media → Transparency

1. Civic Engagement through the online medium has increased
2. Two-way communication

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as government uses social media for information dissemination. For ex COVID-19 social distancing norms Swacch Bharat Abhiyan

③ Public could spread information regarding government policies to other citizen. For ex RTI activist publishing their reports

Social media → accountability

① Pressure Groups use Social media to mobilise people for protesting. For ex Farm movement

② Civil society use social media to attract global attention to Human Rights & Enviroment issues. For ex Nirbhaya Case, Hathras Case

③ Social media audits of govt policies helping citizen become politically aware so that they can vote in informed manner.

④ Biased investigations

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institutional accountability
- → answerability through laws & regulation
- → investigation by CBI, CVC on dereliction of duty
- → CAG audit of funds
- → Parliamentary Scrutiny

importance
- → authentic & fact checked scrutiny
- → no media sensationalism
- → Proper procedure lays down framework for future investigation
- → involves penal Provision (POCA)

unbiasted

creates deterrance in civil servants

social media has often resulted in sensationalism thereby decreasing the credibility of Accountability mechanism. It is in this light that institutional accountability provides proper channels and proper ways for upholding principle of constitutional democracy

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The primary motive of state is to uphold the social contract by implementing public policies for the betterment of citizens in accondance of constitutional provision.

Indian Directive Principle of state policy
- → not allowing concentration of wealth (39(b)(c))
- → helping marginalised section with (46) education
- → clean environment (48A)

Various Steps

1. Direct Benefit Transfer
2. Aadhar Enabled Payment System.
3. Outcome - output performance Budget
4. Audits by CAG checking fiscal

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prudence
Even after above, corruption Perception index marks India 86/180 due to following

Capacity of state for efficiency

① Bureaucratic procedures and structures promoting rule rather than efficiency

② Art 311 which hinders state availaibility to dismiss civil servants

③ Large number of judicial cases pending due to outdated mechanism of judiciary (National Judicial data grid → 3.8 crore cases)

④ Criminalisation of Politics (43% → Lokniti)

⑤ Crony Capitalism.

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However the government has taken proactive steps like

① RTI
② Social audit
③ citizen charter
④ PRAGATI platform
⑤ Sparrow, probity & solve
⑥ CPGRAMS
⑦ e-governance
⑧ Biometric attendance

Hence government has taken a proactive approach to increase the efficiency in legal structures and with time it will translate into behavioural approach.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India was ranked 101st in Global Hunger Index placing it in severe category for food shortage and Hunger with a score of 31.8. (Globally 16.6)

Global Hunger index
- stunting: 17%
- wasting: 34%
- Malnutrition

Indian food production
- more than 300 million metric tonne of food produced
  - (1) number 2 in wheat & rice
  - (2) number 1 in milk, & mango
- 68 million tonne of egg production
- Second largest fish producer.

Underlying issues

① More than 40% of the food

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stored in FCI is wanted (Shanta Kumar Committee) due to
① lack of cold storage
② More food procurement due to MSP regime (Capacity: 55 MMT intake: 85 MMT)
③ outdated supply chain system as well as road connectivity

② Due to high logistic cost of almost 13% of GDP, food prices are elevated

③ Skewed production. Almost all of wheat produced in punjab and UP due to high remunerative prices of MSP. However other Horticulture crops not grown.

④ MSP raising inflation

⑤ Private Sector has not been allowed resulting in
① lack of Efficiency
② outdated scientific Practices

⑥ Unavailability of ~~FPS~~ Fair Price shops in rural areas.

Hence benefit of NFSA cannot be taken.

⑥ lack of food fortification resulting in nutritional deficiency

Steps taken by Government

① Poshan Abhiyan for increasing nutritional quality of food

② One nation one Ration card scheme for allowing cross state portability of Ration cards

③ PM GATI scheme for improving Road infrastructure & cutting cost of logistical sectors.

④ E-NAM project for better price discovery

⑤ PM-Swamitva scheme for digitisation of land record so that access to institutional credit possible

⑥ Soil Health card

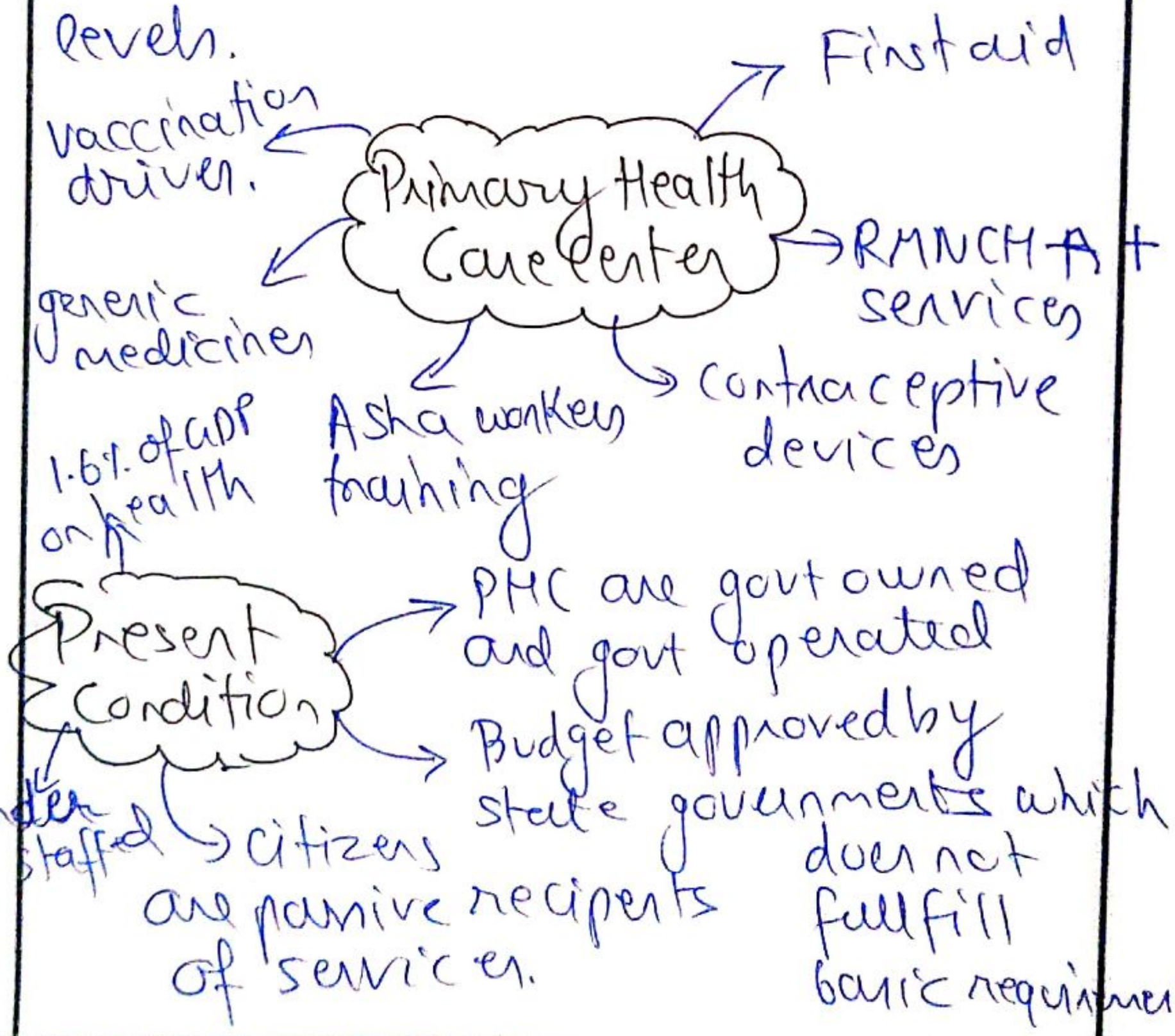
Hence govt has taken a hollistic approach following Swaminathan committee reccomendation.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Primary Health Care Center is the first point of interaction of normal citizen with the health care sector of India. There are more than 1,50,000 PHC estabalished at panchayat levels.



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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Democratisation
- allowing public participation
- Privatisation
- training of rural people through extension programs
- Gram Sabhas responsible for operations

Democratisation leading to Equitable & comprehensive care

① Proliferation of PHC in rural India if private parties are encouraged to set it up & goverment using viable gap funding funds it.

② upskilling in terms of Health services in rural people will aid in faster delivery of emergency healthcare.

③ Education programs through DTH, Social media to aid people learn the neccesary skills

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(4) Rural India face highest shortages in terms of Healthcare prisoners (NFHS-5, 2020-21 → 1/1800) as opposed to 1/1456 (India). Democratisation would aid in increasing doctor patient ration thereby improving healthcare.

Steps taken: National Health Policy 2017

(1) PM Jan Arogya yojna empowering 1,50,000 PHC into Health & wellness Center
(2) PLI scheme for generic drugs to reduce cost & increase production
(3) PM-Bhartiya Jan Ausadhi program, to allow common citizens set up medicine shop
(4) National health mission to increase number of medical graduates
5 National list of Essential Medicines to provide subsidised Health care

"Health is wealth" & hence PHC will help build Human capital which would aid India make tryst with destiny

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific is a highly contested region because

① Geo-political significance

② Large amount of trade flows through the region (67% of oil & 85% of International goods)

③ Taiwan which supplies more than 40% of world transistors

④ Australia which is huge exporter of natural resources.

⑤ Thucydided rivalry between revisionist assertive China and status Quoist USA.

Global shift

① Construction of military bases by China in spratly scarborough islands

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which are part of vietnam phillipines
② USA interest in the region through
① ARIA Act
② Taiwan - china issue
③ China claim on 9 dash line
③ Formation of Quad, AUKUS show the policy shift.

Indias interest

① India considers Indian ocean as its backyard and wants to be the net security provider
② Polymettallic nodule extraction from EEZ of India
③ Exploiting Chinas malacca dilemma so that India has leverage while negotiating in galwan valley
④ Alternative route to North East through Kaladan multi-modal highway

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Challenges

① String of Pearls policy, encircling India through construction of various ports by china in form of Hambantota, Exitred port, Gwadar port.

② Growing presence of USA navy fleet undermining India's sovereignity

③ china & USA may block the choke points thereby cutting India trade supply

Steps taken

→ Quad formation with likeminded countries

→ Signing of LEMOA with USA as well as 2+2 ministerial dialogue

→ Act East policy for including ASEAN into the midst.

Hence India favouring its National and strategic interest has taken a multi-lateral approach in securing its indopacific interest.

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20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

with the removal of US forces from Afghanistan, Taliban has taken over the country causing wide spread geopolitical repurcussions for neighbouring countries especially India.

Current Regional Enviroment of Afghanistan

① Afghan forces have been defeated and democratically elected govt has fled country

② Pakistan through Haqqani faction of Taliban is making inroads in the political decisions of Afghanistan

③ Russia is supporting the

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Northern Alliance

① China is taking a calculated approach, because it itself is in danger of spread of Islamic fundamentalism in Uyghur Muslims.

Global Envioiment

① NATO forces have backed down
② UN is trying to mediate peace
③ EU is sending humanitarian aid
④ large scale migration crisis of Refugee has begun.

Indian Strategic Goals

① Safeguarding 3 bn $ worth of Indian investment in form of Salma dam, Parliament of Kabul
② Using Chabahar port & Afghanistan Zahedan - Zanjan Highway to access the Central Asian region for
① Natural resources like rare earth metals.
② gas through TAPI pipeline

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③ Not allowing Religious fundamentalism to create security issues in J&K.
④ Maintaining the soft power India has developed over last 20 years.

Steps India need to take

① should start back channel diplomacy with Taliban.
② Continue its covid-aid to build trust
③ Keep on promoting through soft power values of democracy, Human Rights.
④ Take the issues up in security council for a proper approach.
⑤ Keep ISI in check through counta intelligence operations.

As Mackinder said, one who controls Central Asia controls world.. India should create a clear-eyed carefully crafted realist policy with Taliban at its center.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	
Center	offline	Date	29/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba phule, belonged to the lower class called mali's, but was instrumental in emancipation of not only dalits but woman as well.

Key Social Reformer

① Womans

(a) Fought against female infanticide and set Balhatya Prabandhak Samiti

(b) worked for education along with his wife Savitribai of the depressed and marginalised.

(c) Explained the oppression of higher caste on dalits and the other untouchables. (Coined word dalit). Formed Satyashodak Samaj

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(d) worked towards widow remarriage as well as against practices of child marriage.

Literary works

(a) Ghulamgiri : Used as a medium for propagation of the caste system and its impact on society

(b) Brahmancha Kasab: Explained the originis of the Brahamanical domination.

(c) Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pratnika
Explained the righteous path of truth

Jyotiba phule was transcendental figure of dalit politics who inspired many upcoming generations like Ambedkar through not only his life but thorough his works.

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings have helped in throwing light on the multi-dimensional culture and art of Indian Society

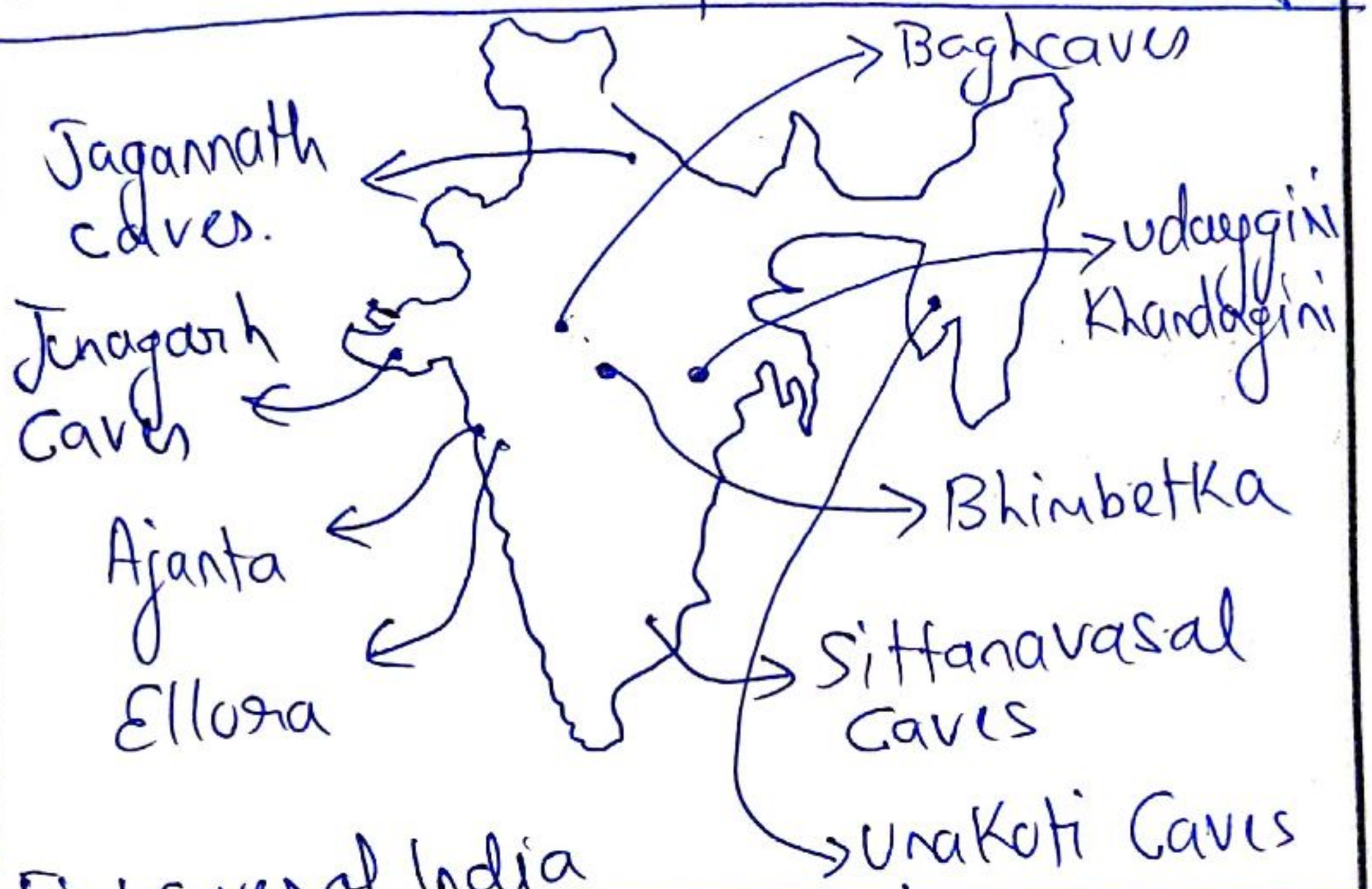

Fig 1: caves of India

Religious attributes

① Caves have shown growth of various religions like

(a) Hinduism → Ellora Caves from 12 to 29 showing

Fresco painting

Cave painting

organic

Mural

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(1) Kailashnath temple → Fight between Ram and Ravan
(2) Visvekarma Caves
(b) Buddhism : Ajanta caves through flying aspsara, dancing princess, vajrapani & padampani Buddha showing different jataka tales and forms
(c) Jainism → Sittanavasal caves showing tinthankaras

Secular
(a) Bhimbetka paintings showing the neopaleolithic, mesolithic way of life (Hunting, festivals, animals)
(b) Jaganath caves : showing life of paleolithic Humans.
(c) Unnakoti → tribal culture of North East.
Cave paintings elucidate history by capturing the emotions for eternity

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3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement, started in october 1905 as a retaliatory measure against Lord Curzons partition of Bengal.

Partition of Bengal
- demonstrate imperial power.
- Policy of divide & rule
- appease the Mughals by shifting capital to Delhi
- Break the backbone of Indian nationalism

Although it started as anti-partition involving
(1) Hartaals & strikes
(2) Singing Bandematram & tying Rakhis for solidarity
(3) Surendranath Banarjee organising Swadesh Bardhab Samiti

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However Bulgangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai not only spread the movement but changed its characte

Economic
- → Rise of indigenous industries → Subramanium Pillai → water steam company
- → Khadi promotion
- → Foreign cloth boycott

Education
- → boycotting foreign education
- → cherishing India's glorious past RG Bhandarkar

Paintings & literature
- → Anandlal Bose starting Bengal style of painting
- → Rabindranath Tagore → Gitanjali

Social inclusion
- → unity of all classes
- → Gender equality

Hence swadeshi movement helped unifying the Indian Society not only politically but culturally as well.

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4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency was enacted by Indra Gandhi on accounts of armed Rebellion due to the jayprakash Narayan Movement

National Emergency
- → Courts were not in operation
- → Fundamental Rights suspended
- → Press was gagged
- → Political imprisonment
- → Forced sterilisation.

The above were notable to stifle the democratic culture but emboldened spirit and resistance of democracy

① large number of civil Society groups took to street for protesting under political leadership

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of young students. For ex lalu Prasad yadav, Mulayam Singh yadav

② Regional political parties were emboldened and formed leading to strengthening of federalism.

③ Resignations from Government servants for upholding constitution

④ Press continued to play important role by spreading magazines. For eg Dainik Jagran, Swaraj Patrika

III. effects

① Imbibed fear in minds of political dissenters. (Still seen today)

② Misuse of state power still seen today for curbing dissent

③ Anti-national activities emboldened due to lack of state interventions.

National Emergency marked an important phase of transition of India to mature democracy

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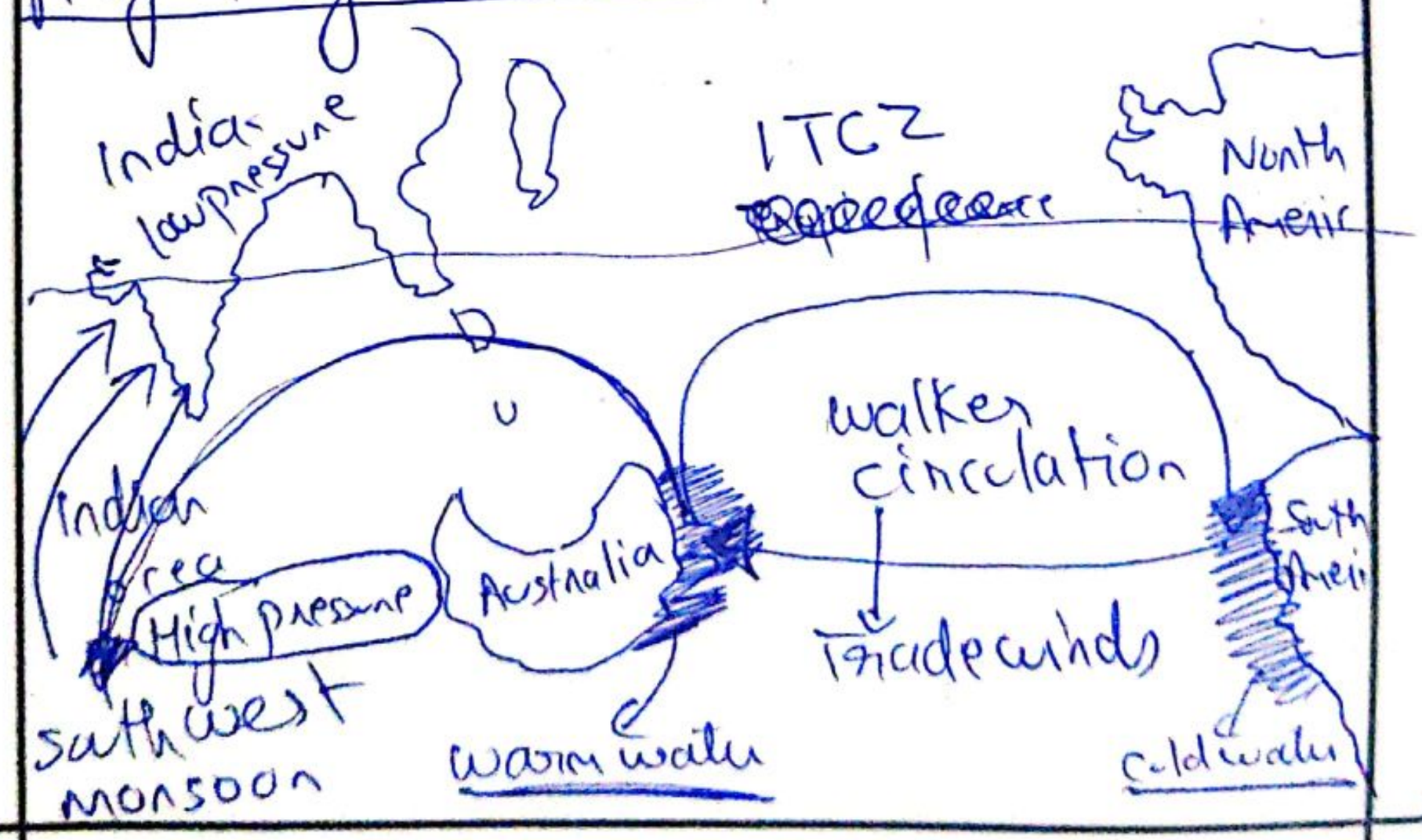
5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. (150 words) 10

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian Monsoon is a complex phenomena which is an amalgamation of various forces working together.

- Easterly jet stream
- Indian ocean dipole
- Madden jullien oscillation
- westerly jetstream.

However the most prominent role is played by walker circulation



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① If walker circulation is strong as seen during normal phase or La nina phase, India monsoon will be benefited

Strong walker Circulation → strong → Indian monsoon

- → creates high pressure zone over Indian ocean
- → This pushes southwest winds towards the Indian Subcontinent
- → Greater Rainfall.

However during the El-Nino and El Nino modoki phase coupled with Souther oscillation, the walker circulation weakens resulting in lower pressure over Indian ocean. This makes the Indian monsoon weaker.

Weak Walker Circulation → weak → monsoon.

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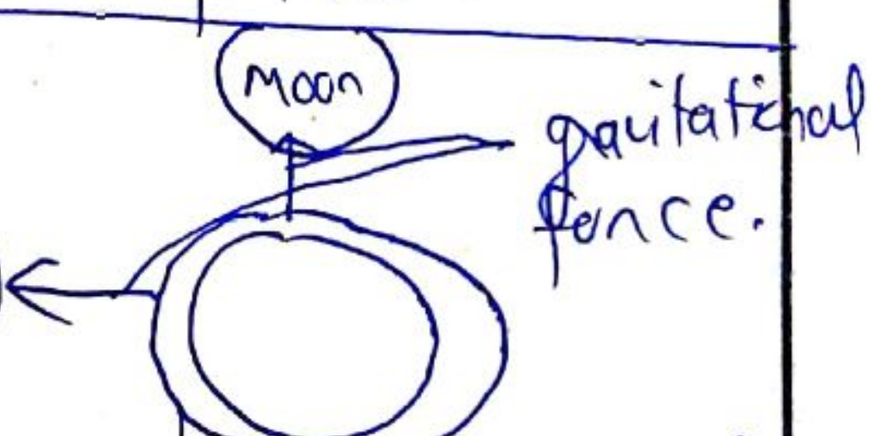
6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. (150 words) 10

ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are recurring oceanographic phenomena resulting in higher or lower than usual sea level due to changes of gravitational forces of moon & sun.

Spring tides	Neap tides
Higher than usual spring tide.	 lower than usual tides → Neap tides.

↳ 12hrs 26 minutes (interval)

Factors

① Position of moon & sun.

② Shape of landmass → narrower the landmass higher the tides.

③ Shallowness of the river bed → Tides height increase with less depth.

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Geographical Significance

① Helps in the navigation of migrating fishes and aquatic life. For ex Alaskan Salmon.

② Helps clean up shores & removal of waste from coastal areas.

③ Provides ~~nutrients~~ to the aquatic animals washed from shore

Economic Significance

① Helps ships in navigation through ports & canals. For (eg) Bay of Fundy

② Helps sustain aquatic life important for fishing
- mangroves
- catfishes

③ Helps in gathering data for sealevel monitoring

Hence Tides play a very important in maintaining Homeostasis of not only the planet but to humans as well.

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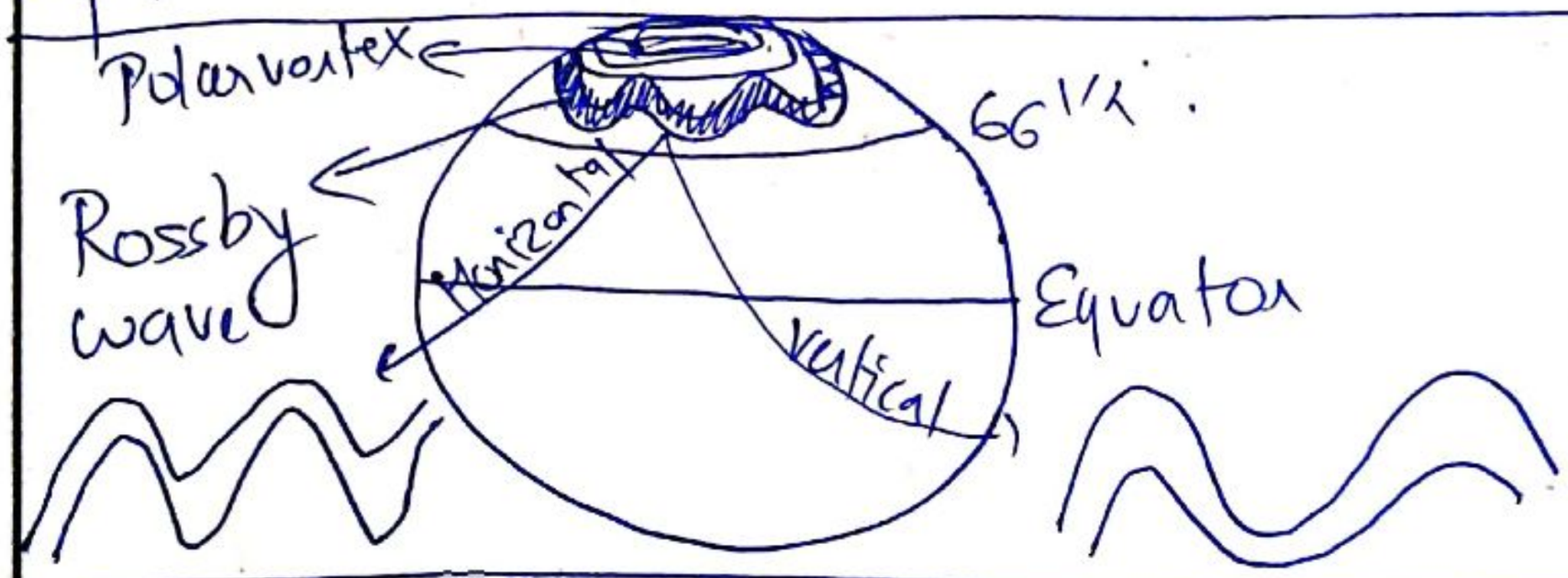
7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. **(150 words) 10**

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rossby waves are meandering waves of the jet stream which are responsible for keeping the polar vortex in position as well affects the movement of trade winds.



Role played

① They keep the polar vortex at their place thereby confining the cold air of arctic & antarctic from entering into North America and Australia.

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(2) They are responsible for affecting the formation of frontogenesis. They alter the direction of Hurricane Season.

(3) Responsible for formation of High pressure and low pressure zones thereby altering local weather

(4) They act as global heat engines and redistribute temperature not only vertically but horizontally as well.

(5) They intermix the particles of lower and upper atmosphere thereby maintaining Homogenity

Rossby waves are critical not only for climate but also the particulate distribution and Heat budget

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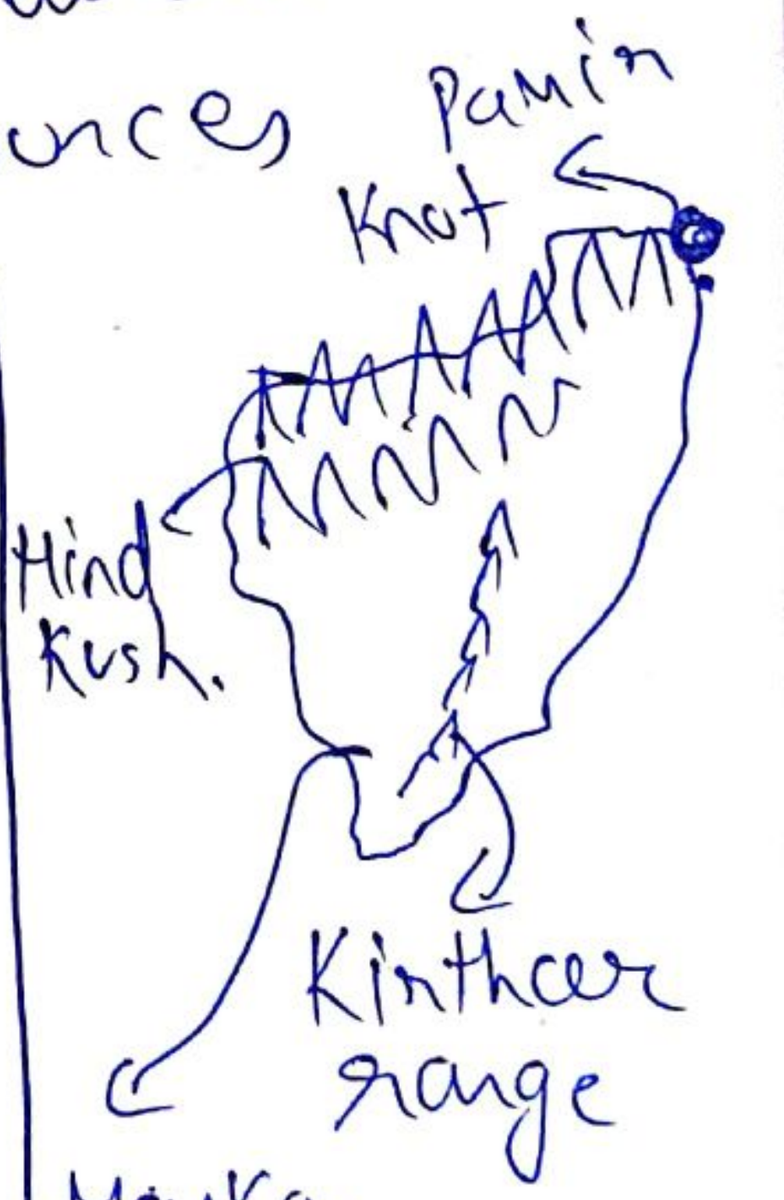
8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Afghanistan is a landlocked country having a mountainious topography due to the extension of Hindkush Himalayas. since it is formed of deposition of materials from Tethy Sea geosyncline, it is endowed with key natural resources

① ~~Copper~~ Iron: Majigak mines having the largest ~~ownerst~~ of ~~copper~~ iron

② Sulaiman mines endowed with Rare earth metals like lanthanide,



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yttrium and strontium.

③ Radioactive minerals like Uranium -238, uranium 232 and Radon.

④ natural Gas: Found near the malkash range and was supposedly going to be supplier of TAPI gas line.

⑤ Granite, limestone & marble near the extension of the makran coast.

⑥ Copper - Mes Aynak mines where large amount of copper (3bn$) has been estimated.

Hence Afghanistan due to its orogenic geography houses largest amount of natural resources which is one of the reason why a geo political war is brewing over it.

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9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste System is a Heirarchical arrangement of endugamous individuals in a social strata, membership of which is ascriptive, and mobility theoretically impossible.

Traditional structure of Caste
- → Chaturvarna System
  - → Brahman
  - → Kshatriya
  - → Vaishya
  - → Shudra
- → Viraat Purusha Concept mentioned in 10th Mandal of Rigveda
- → Manusmriti enumerates the Dharma of each varna

Positive Changes in Caste

① Globalisation has made social mobility easier due to

① Modern Education.

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(2) Awareness of Constitutional rights, new form of jobs
(3) Urbanisation, Rationalisation.
(2) inter dining & inter-marriages
(3) Abolition of Khaap panchayats.

However is some form, the caste System has strengthened than ever Before
(1) identity politics leading to Indians voting their caste & not casting their vote
(2) Extremist groups like Karni Sena, dalit panthers who are strengthening caste identity
(3) Honour Killing
(4) Laxity of rule enforcements due to politicisation of Bureaucracy.
Global Social mobility index has termed India to be a rigid society with shades of growing mobility

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10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Global Gender Gap Report has placed India in 140th position and claimed that the marginalisation of woman is one of main factors for low performance.

Social Conditions of Woman

① High rate of domestic violence CNCRB → 42,000 case in 2019) due to patriachal norms.

② low level of jobs like in construction leading to poverty

③ Glass ceiling effect & wage differentials.

④ low level of Education and enrollment in colleges (14% GER in colleges, 64% litreacy (Census 2011)

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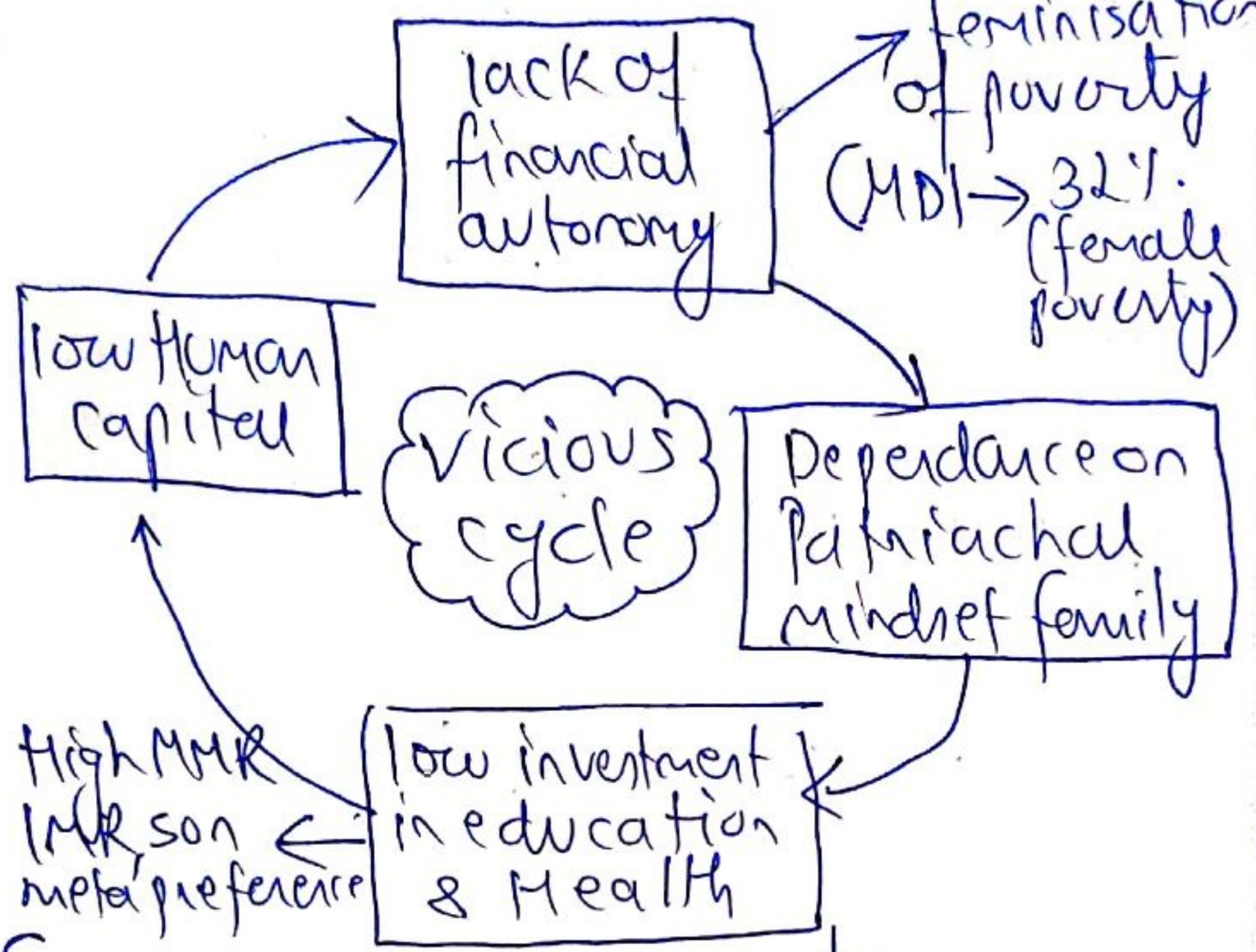
The basic problem for all above is lack of financial autonomy



Economic Empowerement

① Right to self determination for woman in chosing her future

- High level jobs → Social awareness
- High level jobs → Constitutional & legal awareness
- High level jobs → improved standing in society
- Social awareness → improved standing in society

② Various Govt schemes like Beti Bachao Betiapadhao, KIRAN, HATI have helped India in reaching SDGs

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11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages.

(250 words) 15

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According People Linguistic Survey of India, India has more than 121 language (more than 10000 speaker) out of which 35% are on the verge of extinction (corroborated by UNESCO Linguistic survey)

Native languages of India

VA Macmillan & GS Ghure has termed India to be a melting pot of ethnicities, thereby a melting pot of languages as well.

Indo-Aryan language → 78% speakers
→ not language sanskrit
→ Hindi, punjabi

Dravida language → 20% speaker
→ Telugu, Malyalam

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Tibetan languages → sikkimese, Nepaleese, Kokborok, Dhongri

Austoric or tribal languages like Khasi, Santhal, Bodo

Factors that have endangered

① Process of Globalisation which has made it mandatory for learning english for a better and more informed life

② Overwhelming majority of Hindi speakers, thereby forcing native language speakers to adopt for better job opportunities & migration.

③ 1986 Education policy which adopt a narrow language formula

④ lack of availaibility of trained teachers

⑤ large scale migration to urban

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areas (31% → urban (Census 2011)

⑥ Inferiority complex towards native language.

⑦ Internet & social medium majorly in non-native language.

Steps taken

① Awarding certain language as classical (Odiya) for its promotion

② 22 languages accepted for conversing with government.

③ New Education policy 2020, which makes it mandatory for teaching in mother language.

④ setting up linguistic institution for preserving archaic language under ASI

⑤ Promotion of Cultural Events & trade fairs

Different language help in revealing in different kinds of reality & way of life & hence be preserved for inclusive future.

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12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy of Subsidary alliance was means to place the imperial army in the princely state maintained by revenues obtained from that princely state.

Subsidary alliance

- monopolising the use of force
- introduced by Dupleix during carnatic wars
- drained Huge Revenues thereby bankrupting the state
- foreign policy of princely state controlled by imperialist
- Hydrebad, Awadh, Mysore, Maratha

British Control over Internal affairs

① The ruler of princely state was completely at the mercy of

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the British for providing forces to maintain
① law & order
② fighting battles
③ Personal Protection.

② The power to make war and peace with any other European power did not lie with princely state but with British.

③ taxation policy & the fiscal policy of state was indirectly regulated by the demands of the British army

④ The day-to-day administration, external trade was controlled by the British through its resident

⑤ Although the diwani & Nizamat functions were vested with prince, but the officials to carry out were under British control

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British having no imperial liability

① The prince was the head of state, and hence responsibility of well being laid upon him.

② The british could always withdraw their forces when their interest were not met.

③ British used these states as Buffer states for protection against Afghans. For (eg) Awadh after 1765 war.

④ The welfare of the people civic amenities were not under the british, hence any revolt or protest will not be directed against them.

Hence Arthur wellsely carefully crafted the above policy which gained all the benefits to the British without any risk and hence laid edifice for the British Raj

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13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment. **(250 words) 15**

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British Civilian administration started in India effectively after 1757 (battle of plassey). Although their main motive was colonial exploitation, however following policy of white mans burden the british tried to introduce certain reforms which were against traditional grain of society

① At the Behest of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Anti-sati Regulation of 1829 was passed

② Due to social reform movement of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Widow Remarriage Act of 1856

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was passed

③ Modern Civil administration as well as judicial administration under Cornwallis Code

- Indian Civil Services Act,
- India judiciature 1781 (Supreme Court)

④ Modern Educational System after Macaulay Minute was introduced emphasizing on English Rather than traditional Hindi. Also Scientific education promoted

⑤ Telegraphs, Railways & Post helped in making traditional Caste System porous

However all of the above changes especially the changes brought into religion

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like → Enfield Rifles (lard of cow & Pig)
→ crossing the seas (General Enlistment Act)
→ Suppression of Mughals

led to ① wahabi Movement
② 1857 Revolt
③ santhal Rebellion

Hence british changed their policy and started working with Indian administration

① strengthened zamindaar position by not doing land Reforms.

② Policy of divide & Rule → selectively promoting Religious inductrination
↳ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan → promoted

③ Did not force reformation in caste Heirarchy, rather tried to strengthen it → jobs Reserved
→ Poona Pact

④ Hence British placed their profit above all other & hence followed policy of Benign neglect

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14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. (250 words) 15

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

After the Boxer Rebellion, chinas Pride had withered away. This was reversed by western Educated Sun Yat Sen through his party of Kuomitang

Sun-Yat Sen
- believed in ancient Chinese culture
- 1911 → Kuomitang
- Socialist
- Equitable society
- against the warlords (Yaon Shikhai)

Conditions of Revival

① Fragmented Politics as various warlords had taken over china after demise of Yuan Shikai
② China divided into sphere of

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influence amongst the western powers — US, japan, UK, germany following open door policy

(3) Impoverished farmers due to opium addiction & less investment in human capital.

(4) Repeated japanese invasion resulting in massacres
↳ 1931 → Manchuria
↳ 1937 → Nanjing

(5) Sino-Russian war resulting in large swathes of land taken away by Russia.

Revolutionary Maxims of Sun Yatsen

(1) Land Redistribution: He wanted farmers to have land available for cultivation & hence redistributed large swathes of land

(2) State led Socialism: Following

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Karl Marx Communist Manifesto
Sun Yat sen wanted to create a society where state would be responsible for redistribution.

③ Han Nationalism → He wanted both the capitalist as well as the peasants to unite against the foreign power to re-establish the ancient Chinese empire.

④ United the Communist party of china (CPI) under Mao and Chiang Kai shek to defeat warlords & the western impearilist.

Sun-Yat-Sen played a transformational role in uniting China for a common purpose and is hailed as a leader by both china & Taiwan till this for his contribution in reviving Chinese Nationalism.

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15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Coal India limited estimates Indian coal reserves to be around 2 billion tonnes, which belong to various geological ages.

Coal in India
- → Anthracite - < 1%.
- → Bituminous - >60%.
- → Peat - 30%.
- → lignited

- → High Ash Content
- → mostly of peat & Bituminous region
- → Rich in Heavy metals like Arsenic.

Indian coal is categorised into various time zones.

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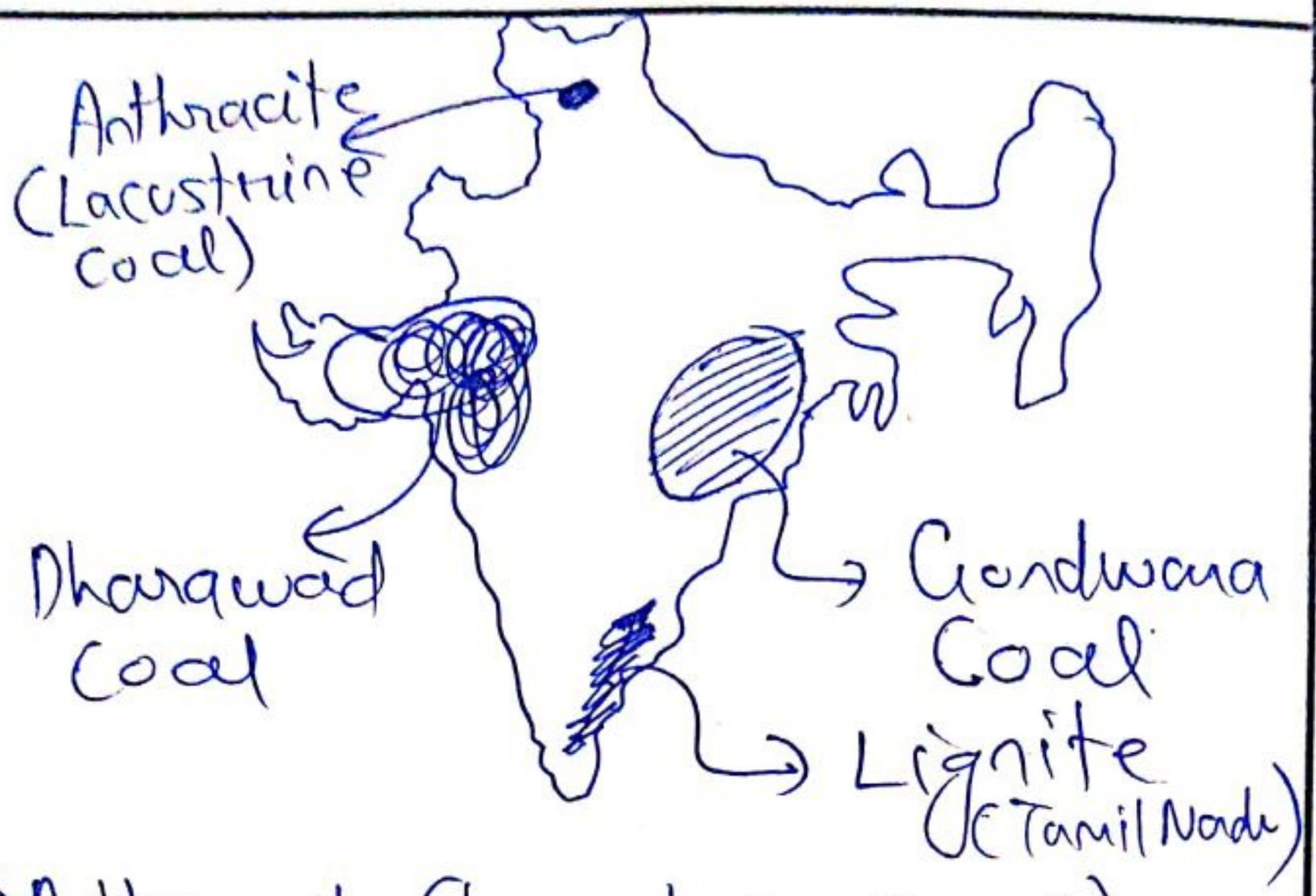

① Anthracite (Lacustrine Coal)

- More than 450 million years ago
- formed by the Tethys sea organic sediments
- confined to Kashmir region.

② Gondwana Coal → 300mya - 150mya

- formed during the movement of the Indian plate. Found near jharkhand area
- very thick coal seam (Bituminous)

③ Dharawad Coal : Relatively young

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Ongoing Stress : Due to restart of the economy after Covid-19, there has been a severe shortage in coal (10 days of coal remaining)

① Reduced domestic production as demand was earlier lower.

② Australia has banned china from buying coal, therefore ~~the~~ china trying to buy from Indian supplier

③ Increase in Global demand

④ Freight overburdened due to more demand than supply

Way forward
- privatising coal in tandem with National Mineral policy, MMDR act
- improvement in technology
- diversifying supply chain
- improving distribution through Coal Mining
- KABIL scheme

Coal is the building block of India, as 54% of energy is produced by coal. Hence regular supply is imperative for energy secure future.

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16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can be help India realise its potential. **(250 words) 15**

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue Economy refers to leveraging the oceanic resources both biotic and abiotic in a sustainable manner for meeting the needs of future without compromising on intergenerational equity

Importance of Blue Economy
- India second biggest fish producer
- polymettalic nodules
- navigation
- natural gas extraction

Policy measures
- SeaBed 2030 mission
- Neel Kranti (2015)
- Deepocean Mission
- Mineral Rock Accretion (tourism)
- island development agency

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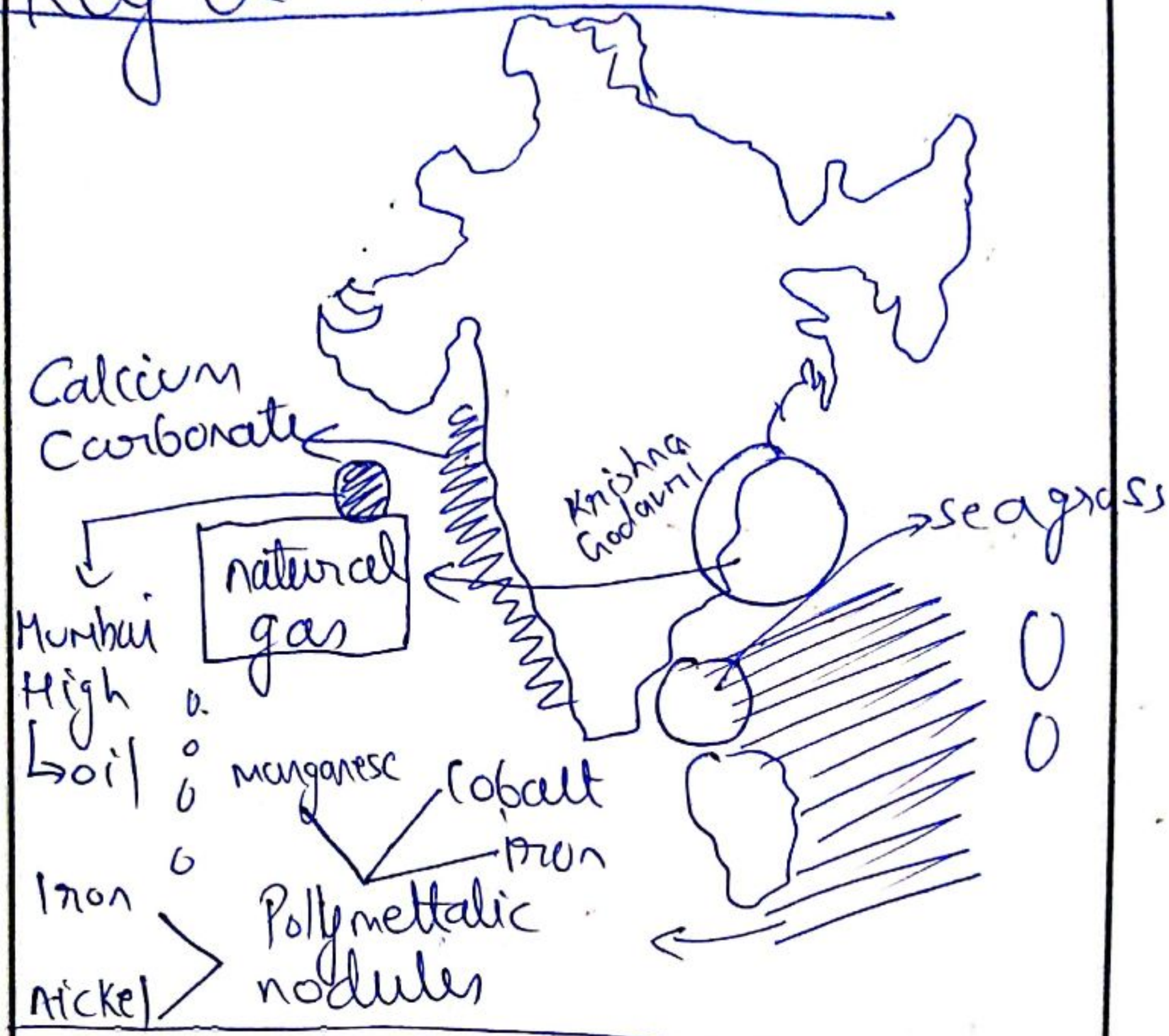
Key Ocean Minerals



① Pollymettalic nodules : Recently India got a go-ahead in mining ~~imp~~ pollymettalic nodules in an area of 75000 Km ~~near~~ by International seabed authority

① These can be used for nickel, iron, manganese

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② natural gas from Krishna Godavari basin
③ oil from Mumbai High
④ calcium Carbonate from corals and deep sea bed used for surgical repairments.
⑤ cadmium and other heavy metals which are trapped by sea grasses can be used
⑦ Deep ocean mission for extraction of ① silica → sand mining
② phosphorous → fertilizer.

Hence ocean minerals provide a plethora of natural resources which could be leveraged by India to reach 5 trillion dollar economy

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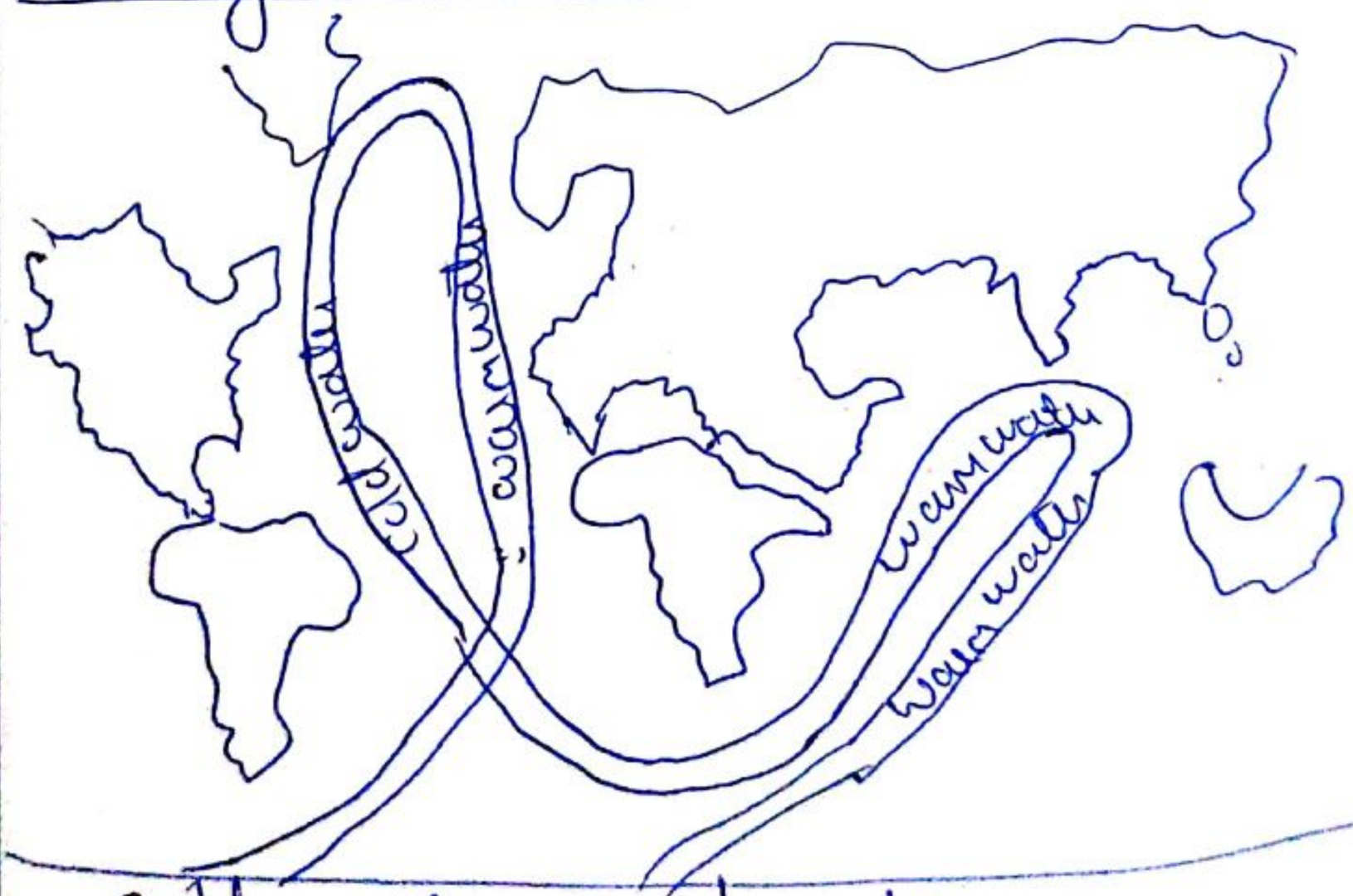
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.

(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridonial overturning Circulation (AMOC) refers to the large movement of water in the oceans in a definite manner.

Recently, IPCC 6th Report has suggested that AMOC may be slowing down, causing catastrophic consequence



Cold water Coldwater
Antarctic

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AMOC – Features

① Responsible for global redistribution of temperature

② Flows due to difference of water density caused due to thermohaline differences

↳ warm water going towards pole has higher salt content → cools sinks down.

↳ since mass is constant, the lower level water moves towards the equator making space for sunken water.

③ Responsible for nutrient recycling

④ helps in global current flow of ocean water

⑤ very slow as compared to ocean currents (5 mm per minute)

⑥ Responsible for deteuming global weather & climate

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Recent decline

- Global warming resulting in increase of sea surface temperature throughout
- larger inflow of freshwater due to melting glacier.
- larger rain over ocean surface
- Changing pattern of wind

impact

- More colder Europe due to disruption in warm gulf stream.
- More rain over Sahel region (Africa)
- Rise in sea level over USA
- Colder Antarctica & warmer Tropics
- nutrient deficiency in water due to lack of upwelling

Here disruption in AMOC will have catastrophic affect as highlighted by IPCC which has flagged Code Red

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18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures.

(250 words) 15

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently NFHS-5 was released which has highlighted increased sex Ratio of woman to 1020/1000 as well as other Key changed highlighted by Lancet Report

Lancet Report
- → Indian population to decline to 900 million by 2100
- → Indian population to peak by 2048 → 1.6 billion
- → Indian TFR (2100) → 0.97
- → India will be home to largest migrants.
- → Demographic divided – 2055 (working age population → 600 million)
- → Old age to increase to 20% by 2050

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NFHS-5 Report
- → Total Fertility Rate reduced
- → Average age increased to 29
- → Life expectancy → 70
- → More than 65% population in working age.

Shift

1. Population is ageing
2. Demographic dividend Reducing
3. Dependancy Ratio increasing
4. labour force participation Rate has decreased
5. Interstate migration increased to 450 million
6. Skewed Population distribution
7. Feminization of poverty, Rural areas and agriculture

Challenges

1. large scale unemployment due to jobless growth of India.

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(2) Instead of population control, population empowerement is neccesary

(3) Short window of demographic dividend not being capitalised due to underdevelopment of human capital

(4) Feminization of low paid jobs & poverty resulting vicious cycle of intergenerational impoverishment

(5) Skewed distribution & large scale migration resulting in overburdening

Way Forward

(1) Ruralisation by promoting industrial development in rural areas

(2) Educational scheme for woman like Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao, KIRAN, GATI for skill enhancement

(3) Promotion of Geriatric healthcare, productive ageing & Silver economy

(4) Investment in labour intensive Sectors.

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19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tendulkar Committee has defined poverty as human condition whereby individuals are not able to procure materials for basic standards of life. Poverty rate in India is 21.7%. whereas in multi-dimensional poverty it is 28% (UNDP)

Difference between Urban & Rural Poverty

① Education: Rural literacy is less than 64% whereas urban literacy → more than 80%.

② Health Care: Urban areas have better doctor-patient ratio, availability of generic medicine & larger

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number of hospital beds.

(3) Digital divide: Internet Penetration is almost 90% in urban areas whereas it less than 60% (MEITY)

(4) Financial literacy: According to RBI more than 60% of urban poor are financially aware and have access to financial services like - ATM, bank account.

(5) Economic Gap: urban poor are mostly indulged in the secondary sector - construction, labour whereas rural poor in agriculture.

Hence different approach from rural poverty which includes

PMGDISHA for digital literacy

→ PM Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion

→ MGNREGA → Economic Gap

→ Poshan Abhiyan nutritional

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needs to be taken

Urban Poverty alleviation

① Skill development Mission like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, NSDC,

② Availiability of Higher educational institutions. (NEP 2020)

③ Slum Redevelopment Programme and better sanitation facilities like PM Awas Yojana.

④ Smart City development

⑤ Enhancing Transportation easeness through Neo Metro, Neo lite

⑥ Super speciality Health centers and National digital Health mission.

Hence Urban poverty has its unique challenges which could best be met by following Niti@75 policy of differential development Keeping in mind SDG-9

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20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a phenomena in which a certain group of individuals having locale conciousness ament their rights over the interest of other states or nation itself.

Regional Movements → Conservative

- → Son of Soil policy to remove outsiders. For eg Bodoland
- → Against changing economic structure of society. For eg Jammu & Kashmir where industries are opposed
- → oppose modern education systems or multi-lingual languages. For eg South Against Hindi

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Regional Movement → Traditional Social class & Religious Group

① Nambiyars of Kerela are against temple entry of woman

② Tamil nadu movement for Seperate state under Dravidanadu by upper class Brahmins.

③ Assam Indigenous Hindu groups against influx of Muslims.

④ Marathi people led by MNS against North Indians.

Regional Movements
- → Economic deprivation of traditional class
- → job reservation (for eg Haryana, Andhra Pradesh)
- → Culture of majority should be imposed & accepted by migrants
- → Instead of multi-culturalism, religion of majority should dominate public life.

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Regional Movement → Positive changes

① strengthened concept of federalism by holding the government accountable for development through protest. For eg Debbarma tribe in Tripura.

② Strengthened the concept of multi-culturalism & unity in diversity. For eg Protest against populist policy like CAA.

③ Aided in social reforms like Triple Talaq, Sabrimala issue.

④ Demanded Educational reforms in most marginalised. For eg Aspirational district programme.

⑤ Balanced development and enviroment eg Dongoriya Kondh in Niyamgiri

Hence Regional Movements are a double edged sword which at ~~time~~ times have had paradoxical effect on Indian Society

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